

30.24-931

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WHICH IS BEING EXERTED AGAINST IT, BOTH FROM THE NORTH AND FROM THE SOUTH. THAT WOULD GIVE TIME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TWO THINGS WHICH THE RUSSIANS FEAR MOST:

1. DISPATCH OF AN ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO SUPPORT THE DEFENDERS IS BEING TALKED ACTIVELY IN LONDON AND THE IDEA APPEARS TO BE GROWING IN FAVOR RAPIDLY.

2. WHEN THE SCENT OF SPRING BEGINS TO FILL THE AIR, NATURE AGAIN WILL TAKE A HAND TO PROTECT HER FOLK IN THE LAND OF LAKES BY TURNING THE COUNTRY-SIDE INTO A NEAR-MORASS ACROSS WHICH ARMIES CANNOT FIGHT.

OTHER AID ALREADY IS GETTING THROUGH TO THE FINNS, INCLUDING VOLUNTEERS OF MANY NATIONALITIES. A STRIKING INDICATION THAT THINGS ARE BEGINNING TO SWING TOWARD THE FINNS IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON THAT MAJOR KERMIT ROOSEVELT, SON OF THE LATE PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WOULD APPLY FOR PERMISSION TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION IN THE BRITISH ARMY TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEERS IN FINLAND.

THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS WHO HAVE ARRIVED HAS NOT BEEN MADE KNOWN, BUT THE MOVE TO APPOINT MAJOR ROOSEVELT TO THE COMMAND WOULD INDICATE THAT A SUBSTANTIAL FORCE ALREADY IS ON THE GROUND OR EXPECTED IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. THEY CERTAINLY ARE BADLY NEEDED AT THIS MOMENT.

THE REDS HAVE TWO GREAT DRIVES IN PROGRESS. THEY ARE STRIKING SOUTHWARD FROM THE ARCTIC COAST AND ALREADY HAVE SMASHED THEIR WAY SOME SEVENTY-FIVE MILES INTO THE COUNTRY. AND ON THE FIERCELY CONTESTED KARELIAN Isthmus THE RUSSIANS ARE HAMMERING AT THE BATTERED MANNERHEIM LINE AND TRYING TO TURN THE FINNISH RIGHT WING BY CAPTURING THE DEVASTATED CITY OF VIIPURI, THE STRATEGIC RAILWAY JUNCTION WHICH THE FINNS CONTINUE TO DEFEND DESPERATELY.

A MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE THIS MORNING SAID THE RED ARMY WAS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF VIIPURI, AFTER CAPTURING SIX MORE TOWNS.

ALLIED INTERVENTION WITH A TRAINED AND FULLY EQUIPPED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WOULD, OF COURSE, MEAN A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE REDS. IT WOULD ALSO MEAN THE FORCING OF RUSSIA INTO MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY. HOWEVER, THE FEELING HAS BEEN STEADILY GROWING IN THE ALLIED COUNTRIES THAT THEY WILL HAVE TO FIGHT RUSSIA SOONER OR LATER AND THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO STRIKE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE PRESENT TENDENCY OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD IS TO UNDERTAKE TO TROUNCE BOTH RUSSIA AND GERMANY AT THE SAME TIME, AND GET THE JOB OVER WITH.

THE IDEA WOULD BE NOT ONLY TO GIVE THE FINNS RELIEF BUT TO OPEN UP A NEW FRONT IN THE BALTIC WHICH COULD BE USED NOT ONLY AGAINST RUSSIA BUT AGAINST HITLER. THIS WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES THE CHANCE WHICH THEY WOULD LIKE TO STRIKE AT GERMANY'S NORTHERN FLANK. AND IT ISN'T AT ALL UNLIKELY THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE ANOTHER BATTLE FRONT MAY BE DEBACLED IN THE BALKANS AND NEAR EAST SO THAT THE ALLIES CAN GET AT HITLER AND STALIN FROM THE SOUTH.

THE ONLY WAY THE ALLIES CAN GET TROOPS INTO FINLAND NOW WITHOUT VIOLATING THE NEUTRALITY OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN IS TO SHIP THEM NORTH TO FINLAND'S ARCTIC PORT OF PETSAAMO, OR RUSSIA'S NEIGHBORING MURMANSK, AND LAND THEM THERE AFTER BLASTING THE REDS OUT OF OCCUPATION WITH NAVAL GUNS.

THAT WOULD BE A CUMBERSOME OPERATION, HOWEVER. WHAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE REALLY WANT IS TO GET NORWAY AND SWEDEN INTO THE WAR, AND THEN THE PROBLEM OF MOVING TROOPS WOULD BE SOLVED.

SO THE RUSSIANS ARE RACING TO TRY TO BEAT OUT THE ALLIES AND SPRING. THE LATTER MAY ARRIVE FIRST, AND IF IT FINDS THE FINNS STILL HOLDING OUT THERE WILL BE NOTHING LEFT FOR THE BOLSEVISTS TO DO BUT TO RESORT TO THEIR HUGE AIRFORCE TO TRY TO COMPLETE THE JOB OF CRUSHING FINLAND, WHICH WOULD TAKE A LOT OF DOING. IN THE LONG RUN, HOWEVER, THE RUSSIANS MUST WIN BECAUSE OF THEIR VAST STRENGTH--UNLESS THE ALLIES SEND HELP.

EDMUNDSON

REDS BATTERING AT GATES OF CITY; WELLES TOLD NAZIS BAR PEACE NOW

Russians Strike at Ghost Port in South Finland From Three Sides.

ARE ONLY A MILE DISTANT

Fierce Battles Are Fought in Air—Invaders Throw 300,000 New Men Into Fray.

HELSINKI March 1 (A. P.).—The Russian Army closed in on shell-battered, deserted Viipuri from three sides today, locking the city tighter in a pincer-like land grip, while swarms of warplanes supported the ground troops with the greatest aerial offensive in days.

The Finnish High Command's own communique showed the Russians moving in from the southwest over the islands and ice of Viipuri Bay and from the south and east along three railway lines, forcing

the Finns to make their stand ever closer to the city.

[Only a little more than a mile separated the Soviet vanguard from Viipuri, said the Moscow communique.]

The Russians and Finns, according to today's Finnish communique, fought "fierce air battles" in which the defenders shot down fourteen Russian planes and lost four themselves.

Parachute Patrols Killed.

The Finns said that the Russians sent "several hundred" planes over the home area in extensive bombing raids in which fourteen civilians were killed and sixteen wounded.

The Russian land drive against the Mannerheim line extended all the way to Taipale, at the eastern extremity. At some points the Russians dropped a few parachute patrols which were destroyed, the communique said.

Describing the Soviet air attack in the home area, the Finns said:

"In the Kymi Valley, Harmina, Inkeroinen and Kouvola were bombed. In southwest and central Finland enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Abo, Riihimaki, Hameenlinna, Haapamaki, Piekasamaki and Savonlinna. Raids caused material damage and fires in some localities.

"According to information available so far, an aggregate of fourteen civilians were killed and sixteen were wounded. The biggest loss in human life occurred in Savonlinna.

"In the war zone enemy air activity was especially lively.

Russian Planes Massed.

"Many air battles took place over the northern part of the isthmus, where several large formations of enemy fighters appeared. The enemy dropped bombs on Elisenvaara, in the Imatra district; Rovaniemi and certain other places.

"A few parachute patrols dropped from planes were all destroyed.

"According to confirmed reports, fourteen enemy planes were shot down in the course of the day in addition to which five reports still await confirmation. Our own losses were four planes.

As the Russians approached Viipuri the city was a ghost port.

A re-enforced Red Army stepped up the pace of its onslaughts in an attempt to strike the knockout blow of its month-long drive

against Finland's key city on the Karelian Isthmus. In some quarters it was said that the Russians had sent fully nineteen fresh divisions, nearly 300,000 men, into the isthmus fighting.

The Finns fell back to stronger positions, mined Viipuri Bay and massed artillery in an effort to stave off encirclement by preventing the Russians from crossing the ice from north of the Koivisto for-

tified area to the west and rear of Viipuri.

RUSSIA HURLS FRESH TROOPS AT FINNS' LINES

19 New Soviet Divisions Said to Have Joined Attack on Port.

DEFENDERS MASS ARTILLERY

Many Cities Reported Ablaze After Moscow's Planes Stage Wide Raids.

HELSINKI March 1 (A. P.).—Finnish defenders struggled today to hold Viipuri, bomb-blackened and deserted Gulf of Finland port, from Soviet Russian forces closing in almost at its gates.

A re-enforced Red Army stepped up the pace of its onslaughts in an

attempt to strike the knockout blow of its month-long drive against Finland's key city on the Karelian Isthmus. In some quarters it was said that the Russians had sent fully nineteen fresh divisions, nearly 300,000 men, into the isthmus fighting.

The Finns fell back to stronger positions, mined Viipuri Bay and massed artillery in an effort to stave off encirclement by preventing the Russians from crossing the ice from north of the Koivisto fortified area to the west and rear of Viipuri.

[A Red Army communique today said the Russians were only a little more than a mile from Viipuri and were closing in from the south and east in a developing offensive. It reported the nearest force at Ylsainio, on Viipuri Bay just south of the city, and the vanguard of the column approaching from the east at Pero, a railroad station about five miles away.]

Cities Set Ablaze.

While the Finns struggled to stem the Russian tide on the western side of the Karelian Isthmus, they coped with flames and casualties from air raids, which struck many cities.

Fleets of Russian bombing planes, which raided some cities in waves and appeared to have left almost no area unscathed, blazed a trail of death and flames over a wide area. The attacks yesterday included three alarms, but no bombs, in Helsinki.

Many civilians died and many others were injured. At least ten were killed at Savonlinna, island town in Komonselka Lake, eighty miles north of Viipuri, which, Finns said, was defenseless. Dozens of fires devastated the town, site of the medieval fortress of Olavi, hitherto one of the best preserved relics in northern Europe.

Fires were reported to have raged far into last night after five attacks on Riihimaki, forty miles north of Helsinki. Repeated raids by fleets, ranging from fifty to eighty planes, were made on Kouvola, but details of casualties there and at Riihimaki were not known.

Abo Bombed Again.

One person was killed at Abo, much-bombed Gulf of Bothnia port; two at the little village of Inkeroinen and one at Hamina. Defense planes prevented a bombing

of Kaajani by sixty-four Russian craft.

The Finnish withdrawal to strong, prepared positions from the Bay of Viipuri to the Vuoksi River was gradual, and from the river to Taipale, at the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line, the Finns said they still held their original line.

In three months, therefore, the Russians have advanced in Karelia about thirty-eight miles in the western sector and about twelve miles in the east, mostly during the heavy offensive of the last month.

The strategy of Finland's small army against the overwhelmingly larger invader has been to delay, punish and wear down.

It is not known whether the Finns have fallen back faster or slower than the time table of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim calls for, but the Russians apparently are lagging far behind theirs.

The Finnish Communique

HELSINKI, Finland, March 1 (A. P.)—The text of today's Finnish High Command communique follows:

"Army—Fighting continued on the western part of the [Karelian] isthmus on Feb. 29, in the south-eastern islands of the Bay of Viipuri [Viborg] and in the vicinity of Nuoraa, Saenioe, Peronjoki and the Heinjoki railway station, Ristseppala, Maelkoelae and Aeyraepaeae. Our troops inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and destroyed several tanks.

"In the eastern part of the isthmus enemy attacks at Taipale were repulsed.

"Elsewhere, artillery activity. Northeast of Lake Ladoga lively exchange of fire in the vicinity of Pitkaeranta during the day. On other sections of the eastern front, successful guerrilla patrol activity.

"Air Force—On Feb. 29 our aircraft carried out several reconnaissance flights and bombed a certain air base, a traffic junction and enemy trains.

"Both in the home area and the war zone numerous fierce air battles were fought.

"In the Kymi Valley, Harmina, Inkeroinen and Kouvola were bombed. In Southeast and Central Finland enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Turku [Abo], Riihimaki, Haemeenlinna, Haapamaeki, Piekasamaeki and Savonlinna. Raids caused material damage and fires in some localities. According to information available so far, an aggregate of fourteen civilians were killed and sixteen were wounded. The biggest loss in human life occurred in Savonlinna.

"In the war zone enemy air activity was especially lively. Many air battles took place over the northern part of the isthmus, where several large formations of enemy fighters appeared. The enemy dropped bombs on Elisenvaara, the Imatra district, Rovaniemi and certain other places.

"A few parachute patrols dropped from planes were all destroyed.

"According to confirmed reports, fourteen enemy planes were shot down in the course of the day, in addition to which five reports still await confirmation. Our own losses were four planes."

IN THE HOME AREA, WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED ENEMY PLANES ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE FLOWN, AIR ACTIVITY WAS LIVELY DURING THE DAY.

Moscow Says Troops Are Fighting Way Into City, Fired by Fleeing Finns

5 Towns Captured In Drive up Isthmus

Outnumbered Defenders Resist Doggedly, Taking Heavy Toll of Invaders

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, March 2 (Saturday).—The Soviet Army reported that its troops were advancing into the southern outskirts of Viipuri last night and that the Finns were setting fire to the ancient port city.

The Leningrad military headquarters communique said that the enveloping offensive against Viipuri "continued successfully" from two directions and that five Karelian Isthmus towns were taken during the day.

The communique said 922 Finnish defensive fortifications had been captured from Feb. 11 to March 1. In addition, the communique reported the Russians had captured 506 guns, 2,732 machine guns, 19 tanks, 20,000 shells, 10,000 rifles and more than 14,000,000 cartridges.

The localities reported captured included Heinjoki, about fourteen miles east of Viipuri; Paakkolankoski waterfall on the Vuoksi River; Tali, a station on the Viipuri-Sortavala railway; Cape Keltanemi, on the western coast of Viipuri Bay, and Mannikkala.

Eleven Finnish planes were downed in aerial combat, bringing to 191 the aircraft reported bagged from Feb. 11 to March 1. During this period the Red Army said it lost only twenty-one planes.

Text of Soviet Report

The text of the communique follows:

"March 1, Soviet troops successfully continued developing the offensive on the Karelian Isthmus and occupied the area of Paakkolankoski waterfall on the Vuoksi River, the towns of Heinjoki and Mannikkala, the station of Tali on the Viipuri-Sortavala railway line, the southern outskirts of Viipuri and Cape Keltanemi on the western coast of Viipuri Bay. The enemy is setting Viipuri on fire.

"From Feb. 11 to March 1 Soviet troops captured 922 of the enemy's defensive fortifications, including 235 iron and concrete artillery forts.

The enemy lost 506 guns, 2,732 machine guns, 19 tanks, 20,000 shells, 10,000 rifles and over 14,000,000 cartridges.

"On other sectors of the front nothing of importance.

"Soviet aviation acted against enemy troops and military objectives. Eleven enemy airplanes were brought down in air combats. In all, 191 enemy planes were brought down from Feb. 11 to March 1 inclusive, while Soviet aviation lost twenty-one airplanes in the same period."

Russian Communique.

MOSCOW, March 2 (A. P.).—Today the Soviet communique stated that the Russian Army had captured 270 more Finnish fortifications—including 66 iron and concrete forts—and occupied Pero, Heinjoki and Ayrappaa, all on the Viipuri-Valkjärvi Railroad. Heinjoki is about 14 miles east of Viipuri and Ayrappaa about 12 miles further east.

Reports 'Bootleg' Army Vanguard Sailing Today To Fight For Finland

New York, March 1 (A. P.).—The Daily News says that "the first detachment of a 'bootleg' army that may eventually place thousands of Americans behind the fighting lines of Finland" will sail from New York tomorrow as members of the crew of an unnamed freighter.

The volunteers, says the newspaper, will be paid by a group of wealthy Swedes and Danes here. They are sailing as seamen to avoid the State Department's restrictions against issuing passport to prospective fighters in foreign war, the article adds.

The newspaper quotes the Finnish War Veterans in America as stating that more than 9,000 American citizens have volunteered.

recent weeks has made soundings of these rivers, especially at fordable points. Similar soundings were reported in December.

Radiophoto on Page 2

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, March 1—Germany is not prepared even to discuss peace until and unless Britain's "stranglehold on the economic life of the world" is broken. That, in effect, is understood to have been the central thesis of the first talk today between President Roosevelt's fact-finding emissary and Adolf Hitler's Foreign Minister.

Moreover, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is understood to have told Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles that until Britain's dominance is ended Germany is unready to entertain Secretary of State Cordell Hull's ideas concerning the elimination of autarchy, regimentation and totalitarianism from the post-war economic world.

Two-Hour-And-Half Talk

Persons in Ribbentrop's confidence expounded this idea so strongly that there can be little doubt that Ribbentrop himself gave this line of talk to Welles, with whom he was closeted soon after the American's arrival this morning.

The talk began at noon and lasted until 2.30 P. M., after which Welles was escorted back to his hotel in a Foreign Office car by one of Ribbentrop's adjutants. Then Welles and the United States Charge d'Affaires, Alexander Kirk, immediately went to the American delegation's suite.

Seeing Hitler Tomorrow

Later Welles announced that his interview with Chancellor Hitler had been set for 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The American was non-committal on his talk with Ribbentrop, but said: "It was very interesting and I was shown every courtesy by the German

Government."

Welles devoted the afternoon to making notes on his Ribbentrop talk. Later he conferred for an hour with Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, State Secretary in the Foreign Office.

Welles would make no comment on the report that Germany rejected

peace unless given sweeping guarantees of her security.

Welles said he was not certain that he would meet Field Marshal Goering. Aside from meetings with Hitler and Weizsaecker, he said, he had no appointments and he did not know how long he would stay in Berlin.

Welles conferred with Ribbentrop in the presence of Dr. Paul Schmidt, famous interpreter, and American Charge d'Affaires Kirk.

The Stranglehold Argument

It was understood that the main purpose of Welles' talk with Ribbentrop was to prepare the ground for his meeting with Hitler.

In developing the thesis that Britain has a stranglehold on the world, Ribbentrop was believed to have told Welles that British censorship of American Clipper mail at Bermuda was a mere pin prick for the United States compared to what all Europe and Asia feel all the time.

So long as England holds Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, for example—Ribbentrop is supposed to have argued—there is no security for the rest of the world. According to the German view, England uses economic strangulation as one of her chief weapons to hold the rest of the world in submission, and, therefore, Germany is rendering a service to civilization in challenging Britain's right to such a practice.

Germany, in the Foreign Office view, would rather fight to the bitter end than agree to a compromise by which after some years, when England is in control of strategic raw material points and the world's business, she "decides to get enemies and neutrals by the throats again."

On Czechs And Poles

Reliable sources said Ribbentrop also declared that Germany established a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia (heart of the former Czechoslovak Republic) and seized

Poland only because England and France tried to use those areas as operating bases against Germany.

If the present grip on Bohemia and Moravia is tight and if Poland at present is ruled with a firm hand, Ribbentrop was represented as ready to tell Welles, that is solely because the British and French still are trying to incite those nations to rebellion.

On Lithuania

The Foreign Office claims to have evidence that the British are busy stirring up trouble in Lithuania, and especially encouraging the Poles there to create a disturbance in the so-called "governor's area" of Poland administered by Germany.

Similarly, according to this view, Czech emigrants are being encouraged. The view is that once England and France are ready to give guarantees that they will not stir up nations in Germany's Lebensraum—"living space"—great freedom for the little nations under Germany's protection is bound to ensue.

Criticism Of Hull's Views

Hull's views against autarchic systems, according to persons close to Ribbentrop, also were rejected as arising from a lack of understanding of how countries like Italy and Germany came to be autarchic. Again Britain's "stranglehold" on world trade was given—according to these sources—as the reason for systems which, other things being equal, they would rather do without.

Commentators also left no doubt that Ribbentrop would acquaint Welles with the vastness of the Russian-German economic program, to prove that Germany cannot be beaten economically.

Colony Demand Stands

Asked whether Germany was prepared to waive its claim to colonies now that Russia was supplying all essential raw materials, authorized sources replied emphatically in the negative.

"We are getting enough of things necessary for our existence, but we want our share of the luxuries also," these sources said. "We like bananas, coffee, cocoa and other things which other nations obtain from their colonies. So why should we renounce our rightful claim to territories illegally taken from us?"

Although Welles is not paying a state visit, he was greeted ceremoniously at the station by Baron von Weizsaecker and Hitler's Chief of Protocol, Baron von Doernberg. The entire United States Embassy staff also was present.

Finns Voice Appreciation

A sidelight of the reception at the station was the interest of non-American and non-German newspaper cor-

respondents, particularly the Finns who were the first to arrive.

"We want to show by our presence how much we appreciate American help," one of them said. "We are counting on America to save us."

Mr. Welles, arriving from Rome, where he had already conferred with Premier Mussolini, was greeted here this morning by the shrieks of air raid sirens, though this was unintended.

One purpose of the talk with Von Ribbentrop was to prepare the ground for a meeting with Hitler, but authorized spokesmen said that Von Ribbentrop and Mr. Welles themselves would discuss war problems with considerable thoroughness. It was indicated that the Foreign Minister was anxious to know the precise nature of Mr. Welles's mission and that Mr. Welles would be invited to state the character of the questions he wished to ask.

This, it was said, was to give Hitler and his advisers time to consider and prepare comprehensive answers.

Mr. Welles and Mr. Kirk both wore high hats for the formal call at the Foreign Office. Mr. Kirk, as Charge d'Affaires in the absence of an American Ambassador, had previously had no formal relations with the Foreign Minister.

Finns Give Greeting.

Mr. Welles was just entering the Adlon Hotel, his headquarters, when the sirens shrieked in mid-morning for the customary, periodic air raid rehearsals. It was the first evidence he had seen of Germany at war.

Although he is not paying a State visit and is expected to be free of normal diplomatic procedure, Mr. Welles was greeted ceremoniously at the station by the Foreign Office Chief of Protocol, Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, and Hitler's Chief of Protocol, Baron Alexander von Doernberg. Both

they and their adjutant wore Foreign Office uniforms.

The entire American embassy staff was also on the platform of Anhalter Station to greet him as his train from Zurich pulled in at 9:45 A. M. Mr. Welles arrived at 9:45 A. M., twenty minutes late. Mr. Kirk made the presentations as Mr. Welles stood, his brown hat in his hand, for the brief ceremony.

A sidelight of the reception at the station was the interest of non-American and non-German newspaper correspondents, particularly the Finns who were the first to arrive.

"We want to show by our presence how much we appreciate American help," one of them said. "We are counting on America to

Mr. Welles and his party went by automobile directly to the Adlon and was met there only by the director of the hotel who showed him to his suite on the third floor.

Defines Aims Anew.

A restatement of the German war aims—security for Germany's "Lebensraum" (living space)—by Karl Megerle, semi-official spokesman for the Foreign office, apparently was the point which Hitler will stress, when he and Mr. Welles meet.

The text for Herr Megerle's double-column, front-page editorial in his Berliner Boersenzeitung was Der Fuehrer's own declaration in his speech of last Saturday that: "What we want is not subjugation of other peoples, but security of German Lebensraum and thereby security of the German people themselves."

The editorial, described by authorized spokesmen both as a preliminary to Mr. Welles's visit and as a reply to the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, who has suggested an end of autarchy, regimentation and totalitarianism, defined Germany's living space and her objectives within it.

"First and foremost," it said, Hitler designated "that middle European region in which German people for many centuries conducted constructive economic, cultural, civilizing activity and for which it, as a great Power accredited in this region, is responsible."

"It is the space," the editorial continued, "within which the German people desire to live and work securely and without interference . . . and where it won't ever again

permit political combinations to arise which are directed against itself."

Herr Megerle argued that the realization of Germany's demand meant that large and small states "could live together peacefully" with the "liberty, independence and autonomy of small states" no longer a problem.

WELLES TO CONFER WITH HITLER TODAY

Made Aware By Von Ribbentrop That Any Hope For Peace Is Slim

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, March 1—Sumner Welles, already made aware that Germany is determined to fight until she is liberated from what she regards as a

British "strangle hold" on world economy, will see Adolf Hitler tomorrow morning.

The United States Under Secretary of State, making his first stop in a belligerent capital in his fact-finding tour for President Roosevelt, also was understood to have learned German-American relations were considered here to be in a deplorable state.

Confers With Ribbentrop

Fresh from talks with leaders of Germany's Axis ally, Italy, Mr. Welles conferred for two and one-half hours with Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, and later had an hour's chat with Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker, State Secretary in the Foreign Office.

Editorial utterances at the same time indicated Hitler would be steadfast in rejecting any talk of peace except upon Germany's terms.

Meanwhile, Germany was reported to have informed neutral states through diplomatic representatives that "acceptance of English sea control cannot be regarded as corresponding to the neutrality and sovereignty of a state."

Conveyed Orally

The German attitude was said to have been conveyed to the neutrals orally and not by note. The move apparently was in accordance with the current intensive Nazi press campaign

directed at Europe's non-belligerents to "actively defend" their neutrality against the Allies instead of "useless paper protests."

A London report that hereafter seagoing German coal shipments to Italy would be halted by the British was cited by the authoritative commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* as "another proof of the disregard with which Britain proceeds against neutrals."

Issues Clarified

German quarters described today's contacts by Welles as devoted to "clarifying issues and preparing ground for those large questions which the Führer alone can answer."

The climax to Welles' Berlin visit is to come at 11 A. M. tomorrow, when Hitler is to receive him in the new chancellery.

For Sunday a call on Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering is scheduled tentatively.

Von Ribbentrop was understood to have made it clear that Germany was in a determined mood to continue to fight against the British-French Allies, until her principal war aim is achieved—the breaking of Britain's "strangle hold on the economic life of the world."

German View Cited

According to the German view, Great Britain uses economic strangulation as one of her chief weapons for holding the rest of the world in submission and therefore Germany is rendering a service to civilization in challenging Britain's right to such domination.

Von Ribbentrop also was understood to have minced no words concerning the state of German-American relations.

Men close to the Foreign Office said the Foreign Minister expressed regret the United States Government failed to maintain an ambassador in Berlin at this critical period in history.

Without Ambassadors

The United States and Germany each has been without an ambassador in the capital of the other since November, 1933, when Hugh R. Wilson was summoned home from Berlin to report on conditions in Germany after an anti-Semitic outburst and Germany promptly called home Dr. Hans Dieckhoff from Washington.

In line with the assertion by Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, that neutrality must include public opinion, von Ribbentrop was said by well-informed sources to have deplored a hostile tone against Germany in large sections of the American press, radio comments and film productions. Alexander Kirk, United States

charge d'affaires, and Dr. Paul Schmidt, internationally known interpreter, attended the von Ribbentrop-Welles conference, which lasted from noon to 2.30 P. M.

Ribbentrop Shuns English

Schmidt's presence as an interpreter was explained as due to the fact that von Ribbentrop, who speaks English as well as it is spoken in the British Isles, declined during wartime to address foreign visitors in the language of his country's foe.

Welles reached Berlin from Zürich, Switzerland, in the midst of the shrieking of air alarms in a rehearsal of air-raid precautions and on a day fraught with meaning for the Nazis.

Five years ago today Germany flouted the Versailles treaty and re-established her air force; four years ago the Saar Valley officially was returned to the German fold.

Nazi Balance Sheet

Also today was the time when Germany could draw up the balance sheet on exactly six months of war—for six months ago today she moved against Poland.

That balance sheet, from the Nazi point of view, as revealed to Welles, contained the following points: Germany is unbeatable.

The Allied blockade is ineffective.

Germany has no peace offer to make; her price is guarantees for her security from British interference, the return of war-lost colonies and a free hand in what she regards as her *lebensraum*—living space.

Not Ready for Hull's Plan

BERLIN, March 1 (P).—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is understood to have told Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles today that, until Great Britain's economic dominance was ended, Germany was not ready to entertain Secretary of State Cordell Hull's ideas concerning elimination of autarchy, regimentation and totalitarianism from the post-war economic world.

Mr. Hull's views against autarchic systems, according to sources close to the Foreign Minister, also were rejected as arising from a lack of understanding of how countries like Italy and Germany came to be autarchic. Again Britain's "strangle hold" on world trade was cited—according to these sources—as the reason for systems which, other things being equal, they would rather do without.

Met by Cudahy

BRUSSELS, March 1 (A. P.).—According to reports received here today from Zurich, Switzerland, John Cudahy, the American Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg, intercepted Under-Secretary Sumner Welles there yesterday to hold "important conversations."

BERLIN IS IRKED BY NORSE PROTEST

Nazis Defend Use of Mines in Sea Warfare.

BERLIN, March 1 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesmen expressed amazement today at the insistence of the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Dr. Halvdan Koht, that Germany cease her mine warfare.

"That's barking up the wrong tree," was the burden of the comment. "It was England which started the sea warfare. Let the neutral nations look to England for remedy."

"We have at all times favored sticking strictly to international law, but if the enemy constantly breaks this law, we must devise counter measures."

Authorized spokesmen regarded it as unfair that Dr. Koht was

"switching discussion away from the real issue, namely, Britain's flagrant breach of neutrality in the Altmark case," in which a British destroyer raided the German prison ship Altmark in Norway's territorial waters and rescued 299 British prisoners.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister said yesterday that Norway was planning a new protest to Germany against attacks on Norwegian ships.

NEUTRALS RECEIVE GERMAN WARNING

Told Not to Accept Sea Control by British.

BERLIN, March 1 (A. P.).—German authorities said tonight that Germany had "given neutral States to understand that acceptance of English sea control cannot be regarded as corresponding to the neutrality and sovereignty of a State."

This message was transmitted to neutral States through diplomatic representatives, it was said.

Poles to Handle Relief

German Red Cross Head Says There Will Be One Jew on Committee

GENEVA, March 1 (P).—All American Red Cross relief sent to Poles in German-occupied territories will be administered by an all-Polish committee including one Jewish member, Walter Hartmann, head of the foreign section of the German Red Cross, said today.

Hartmann, a member of the executive committee of the International Red Cross, said in an interview that the American Red Cross delegate, James Nicholson, now in Cracow, "can testify to the impartiality of the Polish Relief Committee."

Raider Honored

Berlin, March 1 (P).—Adolf Hitler today received Capt. Herbert Schultze, submarine commander and awarded him the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross in recognition of his destruction of 114,510 tons of shipping during the first five months of the war.

This followed an official announcement that another German submarine under command of Capt. Werner Hartmann had returned from a cruise during which it had destroyed ships aggregating 45,000 tons, raising Hartmann's total for the war to 80,000 tons.

Berlin Reports Scouting Flights

BERLIN, March 1 (P).—Today's High Command communiqué said: "Local patrol and artillery reconnaissance in the west. The air force on Feb. 29 carried out scouting flights over Eastern France and the North Sea despite bad weather."

Germany Cuts To Luxembourg

Luxembourg, March 1 (P).—German coke supplies to Luxembourg furnaces have been resumed at the rate of 75,000 tons monthly, compared with 100,000 tons a month normally.

GERMANS DEFY FOE'S BLOCKADE

Boast of Land Routes Open for Raw Materials.

RUSSIA CALLED BACK DOOR

Nazis Guard Scandinavian and Balkan Side Doors.

BERLIN, March 1 (A. P.).—High Nazis acknowledge that Germany's overseas trade has been throttled by the British-French blockade in the first six months of the war, but they insist that the German counter-blockade has made transport to England a "trip of death." And besides, they continue, the allied blockade is offset by the fact that Germany possesses land routes to raw materials not available in the world war.

With the eyes of the world centered on the western front for signs of an offensive, Germans point out that the Polish campaign last September cost Germany "hardly a twentieth" of the blood she feared she would have to sacrifice. One result of the conquest is that almost a great percentage of 700,000 Polish prisoners of war now are working on German farms, freeing German farmer hands for the immense Nazi army, which was split between the East and the West until late in September, but now is concentrated on or behind the Siegfried Line.

Great Activity at Sea.

Whereas on most days action on the western front has been de-

scribed in German army communiqués as "nothing special in the West," it has been a different story on the seas. Supported by the air force, Germany's compact navy, especially her submarines, are operating in the Atlantic and North Sea against allied shipping, while its mine-laying U-boats and planes are sowing the waters before British military bases with mines.

The German balance sheet until February 26 showed 496 allied merchant ships, with 1,810,315 tons gross tonnage, sunk; 354 ships seized and brought into German ports for prize court proceedings; 42 German merchantmen with gross tonnage of 236,957 lost, of which 13,196 tons were confiscated at enemy ports at the outbreak of the war, 82,239 tons seized at sea and 141,525 tons scuttled.

Germany further claims to have sunk or badly damaged, principally in the first three months of the war, at least 21 British warships, more than 225,000 tons, while she admits the loss of three submarines early in the war and the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

German military experts say that six months of warfare in the North Sea has shown that "the prestige of England's invincible fleet has been handed a staggering blow; the exceptional power of light German sea forces against strong battle units have been proven; the practical possibilities of the airplane in sea warfare have been tested with surprising success."

Nazis Watching Side Doors.

Germans say that they have cut deeply into Great Britain's economic lifelines because of her island position and at the same time insist that Germany is "blockade proof."

They emphasize that the back door to Russia, with her inexhaustible supplies, is open, as well as the side doors to the Balkans and the Scandinavian countries, especially to Sweden's high-class iron ore and Rumania's grain and oil.

Because of her interest in the southeast as a reservoir of raw

material, Germany is keeping close watch on the Allied army assembled in the Near East and is conducting a high-pressure campaign generally on neutrals against what Nazis charge are efforts by the Allies to spread the war.

Germany also is working against what she considers political confusion and the dangers of hostile blocs and antagonisms being formed against her. These factors could destroy or at least interfere with areas useful to Germany as sources of raw material.

THE SIX-MONTHS PERIOD WAS CLOSED WITH ECHOES OF THE CROSSINGJORD INCIDENT IN WHICH BRITISH SAILORS BOARDED THE GERMAN SHIP ALTHARK IN NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS AND TOOK OFF 299 PRISONERS TAKEN IN RAIDER ATTACKS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

THE AFFAIR THREW THE NAZI CONTROLLED PRESS AND RADIO INTO A RAGE, BROUGHT THREATS OF REPRISALS AGAINST BRITAIN AND DEMANDS THAT NON-COMBATTANTS OBSERVE NOT ONLY "STRICT NEUTRALITY" BUT "ACTIVELY DEFEND" THEIR NEUTRALITY AGAINST THE ALLIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 1--MOVED FEB. 29)

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—Rebirth For Poland—

While in Warsaw as an Associated Press foreign correspondent, Lloyd Lehrbas saw the European war begin six months ago today. He wrote dramatic accounts of the German blitzkrieg against Poland. Now, back in the United States, he has developed from authoritative sources a picture of what has happened to Poland in the interval. Following is another of his articles describing the situation.

By Lloyd Lehrbas

Associated Press Foreign Service Writer

Washington, March 1—"Poland will live again!"

Inspired by that stirring phrase from their national anthem, Poles who escaped the German-Russian invasion of their homeland are planning the rebirth of the Polish Republic—after the war—from their exile capital, Angers, France.

That same phrase, says Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador here, is singing in the hearts of 35,000,000 Poles living under their conqueror's rule in their homeland.

Pledged By Allies

The Allies plan to reconstitute Poland as a nation if they win, but have made no announcement as to the geographical boundaries or composition of the country.

The Germans have annexed about one-fourth of Poland to the Reich and indicate that, if they win, the Poland of the future will be a "puppet state," composed roughly of one-fourth of its former area and a population of 12,000,000. Russia has seized slightly more than one-half and is incorporating it into the Soviet Union.

The proposed "puppet state," now called the "general government," is ruled by Dr. Hans Frank as Governor General.

Bleeding In Captivity

Establishment of public order in the German-occupied areas provided a bloody chapter in Poland's history. Polish sources claim that 18,000 Poles were executed.

The Sicherheitspolizei, uniformed police drawn from the Gestapo (German secret police), who were assigned to "mop up" in the wake of the German army, admit executions—without specifying the number—on charges of Polish sniping and the murder of 5,000 German residents of the areas before the German army marched in.

Large-scale transport of Poles and Jews from the areas annexed by Ger-

many into the "general government" area still is in progress.

Nazis Uprooting 1,500,000

German reports are that approximately 1,000,000 Poles and 500,000 Jews are to be transported to "their birthplaces" in areas outside the German Reich.

Polish sources contend that more than 4,000,000 are to be deported from their homes and huddled into the "Polish area."

Contrary to usual German practice, the administration of the new area was hurried and not well organized, and neutral reports assert there has been considerable friction between the army, police and civilian administrative units.

The territory of the "general government" is treated as foreign territory as far as customs, communications, finance and currency questions are concerned.

German Master's Decree

The railways, postal service and banks are German named and German administered.

On assuming authority Governor General Frank published a proclamation which said:

"The Führer has made arrangements which will insure that this hitherto misruled area will never again be a storm center for disturbing the order of the civilized world."

The Governor General instituted control of commodity prices, rationing of foodstuffs, compulsory (although paid) labor to restore communications and clean up debris, summary executions to discourage attacks on Germans and a 7 P. M. curfew.

Warsaw is a shambles, with three-fourths of its buildings destroyed, and the city's parks and open spaces are dotted with the graves of an estimated 100,000 of its 1,200,000 inhabitants who were killed during the German siege.

Peasant carts and horses are virtually the only means of conveyance.

British Hail Air Gains

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 1—German air attacks on shipping "apparently are part of a long-term attempt to bleed Britain white," an authoritative British aviation source declared today as the half-year point was reached in the war.

"The essence of the German plan," said the British aviation authority, "seems to be to strike at Britain in a way in which Germany cannot well be struck in return and to refrain from measures which would invite immediate and overwhelming counter-attack."

Confidence Grows

German hopes for success of such a program may be dispelled, however, he said, in recalling that last month Lord Chatfield, Minister for Coordination of Defense, declared British air power would be brought into play at the right moment.

Failure of Germany to launch mass attacks, which Great Britain expected hourly during the first weeks of the war, has bolstered confidence in the nation's anti-aircraft defenses and has permitted expansion of the British air force without the disturbance of major fighting.

"The Allies' growing air ascendancy is backed by the great dominion air-training scheme now getting into stride," said the aviation source, remarking that "after a short period of comparative immunity" German raiders were suffering renewed casualties, mostly due to pursuit by British fighting planes.

The comparatively late start made by the British and French in "serious air rearmament" was described as paradoxically an advantage.

Germany's big air fleet is built, said a British aviation observer, and consequently it is becoming obsolete while the Allies "have gained in modernity of design what they lacked in numbers."

Meanwhile, the War Office expects the army to absorb about 25,000 men monthly throughout the summer.

—German Air Raid—

Berlin, March 1 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, said German air bombers attacked "numerous" British warships, convoys and armed merchantmen this morning and that several large vessels were reported sunk. The place of the attack was not given.

The agency said direct bomb hits "caused the sinking of several ships, another was set afire and one convoy was dispersed."

London, March 1—Bombers and submarines, Germany's twin weapons of attrition against Britain's commerce, struck telling blows at British and neutral shipping today.

An authoritative British source acknowledged that a British convoy had been attacked at sea. Nazi planes raided the East Coast from the Thames to Yorkshire. The 7,418-ton British liner Pyrrhus was reported sunk west of England.

Most Extensive Scouting

Meanwhile, Britain announced that her big reconnaissance planes had flown during the night over Berlin and other German cities in the most extensive scouting flight of the war.

An authoritative source said a convoy had been attacked, but "no ships were hit." It was understood the attack took place "some way out" over the sea—too far for British fighters to go into action effectively.

Norwegian Ship Bombed

Caught in the bomb and machine-gun attacks on trawlers which the British said were fishing craft was the Norwegian steamer Brott, 1,583 tons, bombed from the air and escorted listing badly into an east coast port. Six of her men were adrift on a raft, and two others were picked up.

(Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht said only yesterday that Norway was protesting against German attacks on Norwegian vessels.)

Italian Steamer Sinks

The 5,340-ton Italian steamer Mirella, plying normally between Rotterdam and Italy, sank within two minutes after striking a mine fourteen miles off the Suffolk coast last night.

Two lifeboats from the Mirella reached the coast today, bearing fourteen men suffering from exposure and the body of one of their mates who had

died. Eleven other members of the crew were missing.

A lifeboat which had put out from the Yorkshire coast returned late today after an unsuccessful search for the Latvian steamer Katvaldis, 3,206 tons, which had reported that she was being bombed and machine-gunned by two German planes.

An officially approved statement said of the flights over Germany that they were the longest of the war, ranging from six to ten hours. All craft returned safely without encountering enemy opposition "either in the air or on the ground," the statement said.

France Loses Two Vessels

France was disclosed today to have lost two cargo boats by German action in mid-February. They were the 3,754-ton P. L. M. 15, torpedoed with a loss of fifteen lives, and the 5,391-ton P. L. M. 25, which sank with four men after striking a mine.

Reports from Amsterdam said anti-aircraft batteries in the Amsterdam and Utrecht areas today fired at unidentified foreign planes.

Mine Survivors Reach Britain

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Two lifeboats from an Italian steamer reported mined in the North Sea reached the Suffolk coast today, bearing fourteen men, one dead and the others suffering from exposure. The name of the ship was not immediately disclosed. The survivors said eleven other crewmen were missing. A coastal lifeboat put out to seek them.

NAZI BOMBERS ATTACK CONVOY OFF ENGLAND

Escorted Ships Reported Safe—British Liner Sunk By Raiders

R.A.F. Planes Again Slip Into Germany—Thames Raider Chased

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 1—German bombers struck at British and neutral shipping in the British Isles today, in one case attacking a convoy, while Britain was striking back with new economic pressure and a scouting flight—the most extensive of the war—over Berlin and other German cities.

An authoritative source said no ships being convoyed were hit, adding the action took place too far out for British fighter planes to aid them.

Several unattended vessels fell prey to the German war at sea. The 7,418-ton British liner Pyrrhus was reported sunk off the West Coast "by enemy action"—presumably by a submarine—and several neutral vessels were sunk or damaged. Eight men were lost with the Pyrrhus.

Trawlers Attacked

The Nazi air raiders attacked trawlers, which the British said were fishing boats, from Yorkshire to the Thames.

The Royal Air Force, whose scout planes slipped over the battle lines into Germany again last night for the sixth time in seven days to plot communications, bridges and factories on general headquarters maps, sent fighters against air raiders. Pursuit planes repelled a German plane which bombed and machine-gunned the fishing boat Courage.

At sunset fleet Hurricane and Spitfire planes again rose to the skies to chase an enemy plane which appeared briefly over the Thames estuary.

Neutral Ships Sunk

Anti-aircraft guns twice opened fire around the mouth of the river, once near mid-day and again later this evening, firing about fifty shells. The Air Ministry was silent, but residents who said they saw the guns go off and had watched shell bursts near a plane high above the river gave eyewitness accounts to London newspapers.

In addition to the sinking of the Pyrrhus, which carried no passengers, and the damage to the fishing boat Courage, three neutral casualties at sea were reported today.

The 3,206-ton Latvian ship Katvaldis, which radioed a desperate signal that she was being bombed and machine-gunned by two German planes, had vanished when a Yorkshire lifeboat arrived at the position reported. The 5,340-ton Italian steamer Mirella hit a mine and went down in the North Sea two minutes later. The Norwegian ship Brott, 1,583 tons, damaged by German bombs last night, limped into an east-coast port.

So great has become the strain of caring for victims of the German undersea and oversea warfare that W. E. Elliot, Health Minister, today asked county and borough councils in England and Wales to succor survivors landing in their areas.

Warfare emphasized, however, that it was "not in any way a reprisal for the temporary difficulties which have arisen in British-Italian commercial and financial talks in Rome."

Ships At Rotterdam

Several Italian ships now are in Rotterdam, Holland, loading German coal and unless they sail by midnight they will be detained by the British.

The usual route of German coal exports to Italy is up the Rhine to Rotterdam, thence to Genoa by ship. The sea-borne traffic amounts to about 6,000,000 tons a year, and between

2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons more move by land.

Italians Were Warned

Circles close to the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Economic Warfare recently emphasized that the Italian Government had been warned that "German coal exports to Italy should be subjected to export control" shortly after the order-in-council for the two-way blockade was signed last November 27.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (A. P.).

Officials indicated today that they had expected the announcement made in London that British and French economic experts were coming here to aid in settling blockade questions.

The blockade questions at the moment are being discussed between Secretary Hull and the British Ambassador, and also, to a much lesser extent, with the French Ambassador. They include questions raised in the American notes on the taking of American ships to contraband control ports in the combat area, on censorship of mails, on delays of American ships, and on the blockade of German exports.

BRITAIN MAY LIFT COAL BAN ON ITALY

German Fuel Goes on the Contraband List.

LONDON, March 1 (A. P.).—Ger-

many were continuing and that the coal ban might be lifted. During the weeks of negotiations, Britain had allowed Italy to import German coal.

The snag which resulted in the stoppage was said unofficially to have been Italy's refusal to supply Britain with products of her heavy industries. In some quarters it was believed that Italy had declined a British offer to buy Italian arms and sell Italy more coal.

Although Government officials said the negotiations had been "suspended," they were believed not to have been broken off entirely and Government circles appeared confident they would be resumed.

Italy, meanwhile, was reported looking to the United States as an alternative source of supply should negotiations fail. Commercial circles in Rome said private Italian interests were negotiating for the purchase of about 3,000,000 tons of American bituminous coal and that Government approval or disapproval of the terms might be expected within a few days.

A coal deal, some Italian sources intimated, might lead to better trade relations between the United States and Italy. They have been on a year-to-year basis for three years.

SAYS BRITAIN MAY BUY FROM BRAZIL

Purchases Here Depend Upon Foreign Exchange.

LONDON, March 1 (A. P.).—Sir Percy Ashley, British cotton controller, said today that Great Britain "might" shift some of her wartime cotton purchases from the United States to Brazil if a shortage of foreign exchange compelled her to seek a substitute source for her present North American supplies.

Sir Percy said India and Egypt could not be considered as alternative sources for supplies now obtained in the United States. "Low-grade Indian cotton would not meet requirements like the American commodity," he explained, "and we already are buying from Egypt."

The controller asserted that imports were not now being controlled and that "the supply of foreign exchange and limitations of shipping space" were the only restrictions.

But, he said, "we may have to restrict the industry later if the progress of the war results in a serious shortage."

Sir Percy said that while it was more advantageous for Britain to buy in a "sterling market"—such as India or Egypt—"the same conditions do not always apply."

He said that demands of the fighting services and Government departments—mainly for coarse yarns—were now taking only about one-seventh of the industry's total pro-

ductive capacity but required considerably more than the capacity of the yarn section.

The cotton control is supervising the industry strictly to give Government orders priority and to stimulate exports, he said. Agents shortly will be sent to foreign markets to try to increase orders for British cotton manufactured goods, and a bill now before the House of Commons would establish a new cotton board to finance technical, economic and market research in the industry.

ALLIES ACT TO END ROWS ON BLOCKADE

Experts Named to Confer With U. S. on Problem.

LONDON, March 1 (A. P.).—The appointment of special British and French economic experts to attempt to smooth out blockade problems with the United States in conferences at Washington was announced today.

Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Prof. Charles Rist, former deputy governor of the Bank of France, have been chosen for this mission.

The announcement said that they would "assist the French and British Ambassadors in Washington in examining current problems with the various United States Government departments concerned" and would arrive by the liner George Washington "at an early date."

Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin, a counsellor in the Foreign Office since 1934, was economic adviser to the British mission in Czechoslovakia in 1938 and attended many international conferences including the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921-22. He is 50 years of age.

Prof. Rist is a noted economist long prominent in international economic and banking affairs.

Sea Wasp.

London, March 1 (A. P.).—Pictures were released today of the Navy's newest defensive device—a fleet of fast motor torpedo boats called "sea wasps."

Armed with torpedoes, depth charges, and machine guns, they are capable of fifty miles an hour and are intended to guard the coast and English Channel routes to France.

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War Workers Lost

Belfast, Northern Ireland, March 1 (A. P.).—Five women drowned last night when their automobile, lost in the blackout, plunged into the harbor while they were returning from war work at the Belfast naval canteen.

62,244 Germans in Britain

11,989 Austrians Also Registered, Anderson Tells Commons

LONDON, March 1 (A. P.).—Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister for Home Security, reported to the House of Commons today that 62,244 Germans and 11,989 Austrians had registered with British police.

"I think it is a mistake," he said, "to assume that every German domestic servant is a menace to the security of this country." He had been asked whether 250 German secret girls would be required to leave the vicinity of the Aldershot military area.

Aliens' tribunals have interned 569 enemy aliens and applied special restrictions to 6,782, Sir John said. He added that of those examined 55,457 were known to be refugees from Nazi rule.

Nazi Vessel, Caught By British Cruiser, Is Burning At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

Aruba, Dutch West Indies, March 1. The German freighter Troja, 2,390 tons, which sailed from this port, was intercepted by a British cruiser and was burning off Aruba tonight.

The crew of the Nazi vessel, attempting to reach home through the British blockade, apparently set fire to their ship rather than submit to the British warship.

The Troja sailed from Aruba at the same time that the German freighter Heidelberg departed. There was no word from the Heidelberg.

Aruba, on a Netherlands-owned island off the northern coast of Venezuela, is in the Caribbean Sea, well within the American neutrality belt. Large exports of Venezuelan oil are handled here.

The Troja stole out of the harbor last night in her unsuccessful effort to reach home.

British Ship Reports Sub Attack 130 Miles From Puerto Rico

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 1—The British freighter Southgate, a 400-foot vessel of 4,862 tons, wireless tonight that she was attacked by a submarine

about 130 miles northeast of Puerto Rico.

The message, intercepted by Mackay Radio at 6.09 P. M., gave no details and there was no immediate word from the vessel or elsewhere as to the outcome.

The position given by the ship—latitude 15.98 north, and longitude 64.00 west—would place her about 1,100 miles southeast of Miami, Fla., a spot in the trade lanes between Central America and Europe and well within the American neutrality zone.

The United States Government, which maintains the base of its tenth naval district at Puerto Rico, swung swiftly into action.

First the Coast Guard cutter Unalga sped to the scene of the reported attack when the Southgate flashed its call.

Then the navy ordered all vessels in the district to stand by and give such assistance as their positions permitted and sent three destroyers—the MaLeish, the Statterlee and the Mason—to the scene.

This was the first definite report of a submarine attack in American waters. Four months ago, a vessel identified by its call letters as the British Coulmore sent out a distress call indicating she had been attacked by a U-boat about 600 miles east of Boston, but the Coulmore was reported safe the next day and the attack was unverified.

Many Surface Battles

Surface ships of belligerents, however, have engaged in numerous skirmishes inside the neutrality zone—the zone set up around the Western Hemisphere for the avowed purpose of keeping the Americas out of the European war. Most spectacular of these clashes was the battle between the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee and British war vessels off the South American coast.

The reported submarine attack on this side of the Atlantic was not unexpected, however, as a German U-boat campaign against British trade routes to the West Indies had been predicted by informed marine sources more than a month ago. Since that time, these sources said, British warships have been searching for the Nazi undersea craft in the Central and South American area.

A British Admiralty spokesman said (Continued on Page 2, Column 2).

in London the reported attack on the Southgate was "news to us"; in Berlin, German authorities declined comment.

From San Juan, Puerto Rico, came word that the position given by the Southgate was but a short distance north of the present maneuver area of the United States Atlantic squadron.

Such information as the destination of the Southgate, its cargo and the number of its crew was not available. The vessel, built in 1926 and owned by a London company, was last listed in the Maritime Registry under a December 1 date, when she arrived at Montevideo, a day after leaving Buenos Aires.

This would indicate she was being used in carrying food from the South American ports to England.

London Knows Nothing

London, March 1 (A. P.).—An Admiralty spokesman tonight said the reported submarine attack on the British steamer Southgate in the Atlantic "is news to us."

Berlin Silent

Berlin, March 1 (A. P.).—German authorities declined tonight to comment on reports of a submarine attack on the British steamer Southgate off Puerto Rico.

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE COAST GUARD CUTTER UNALAGA LEFT ITS SAN JUAN BASE AT 6:45 P.M. (5:45 P.M. EST) TO GO TO THE AID OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER SOUTHGATE AFTER INTERCEPTING A DISTRESS CALL FROM THE LATTER. COAST GUARD OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE UNIFORMED REGARDING REPORTS THAT A SUBMARINE HAD ATTACKED THE SOUTHGATE.

SN901PES

THE SOUTHGATE'S POSITION WAS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 130 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAN JUAN AND COAST GUARD AUTHORITIES SAID IT WOULD TAKE THE UNALAGA 10 HOURS TO REACH HER.

THE UNITED STATES DESTROYER MACLEISH DEPARTED AN HOUR AND 15 MINUTES AFTER THE UNALAGA BUT HER DESTINATION WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

SN806PES

THE REPORTED POSITION OF THE SOUTHGATE IS A SHORT DISTANCE NORTH OF THE PRESENT MANEUVER POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC SQUADRON, OFF VIEQUEZ SOUND.

THE DESTROYER SQUADRON ON NEUTRALITY PATROL AS WELL AS AIR SQUADRON NUMBER 51 HAS BEEN PATROLING THE POSITION OF THE REPORTED ATTACK DAILY.

SN832PES

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT WAS RECEIVED HERE THAT NAVY UNITS BASED OFF NEARBY CULEBRA ALSO RESPONDED TO THE SOUTHGATE CALL. THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP WYOMING LEFT CULEBRA TONIGHT FOR SAN JUAN BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER SHE ANSWERED THE CALL.

SN856PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

HERBERT E. GASTON DISCLOSED THAT "SOS" SIGNALS FROM THE SOUTHGATE WERE PICKED UP BY THE COAST GUARD, AND THE CUTTER UNALAGA WAS DISPATCHED TO ITS RESCUE.

NO DETAILS OF THE PURPORTED ^{attack} ~~TORPEDOING~~ WERE AVAILABLE HERE, HOWEVER. THE COAST GUARD FIGURED THE SOUTHGATE'S POSITION APPROXIMATELY 175 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO--HOME BASE OF THE UNALAGA.

SM646PESNM

WASHINGTON-1ST ADD FOLO NEW YORK SOUTHGATE XXX OF THE UNALAGA.

NAVAL OFFICIALS SAID THE SCENE OF THE REPORTED ATTACK WAS "PROBABLY WELL WITHIN THE NEUTRALITY ZONE"--THE PEACE AREA SET UP AROUND MUCH OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY ACTION OF REPUBLICS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT IF HOSTILITIES ACTUALLY WERE FOUND TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITHIN THE ZONE, THEY WOULD BE MADE THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATIONS TO THE NATION OR NATIONS RESPONSIBLE.

THE BELLIGERENTS SO FAR HAVE REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE ZONE, BUT THE UNITED STATES HAS INDICATED THAT IT WILL INSIST THAT THE ZONE BE RESPECTED AND THAT HOSTILITIES BE KEPT AT A DISTANCE FROM AMERICAN SHORES.

ON RECEIPT OF WORD OF THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTHGATE, THE NAVY ORDERED ALL VESSELS IN THE TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT, WHICH HAS ITS CENTER AT PUERTO RICO, TO STAND BY AND RENDER SUCH ASSISTANCE AS THEIR POSITIONS PERMITTED.

WHILE THESE ORDERS WERE GOING OUT, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS PROCEEDING BY TRAIN TO THE CAPITAL AFTER A CRUISE IN CARIBBEAN WATERS.

SM/AJ7PES

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THREE DESTROYERS WERE PROCEEDING TO THE POSITION FROM WHICH THE DISTRESS SIGNAL CAME.

THE COMMANDER OF THE NEUTRALITY PATROL AREA COVERING THE POSITION HAS NOTIFIED THE DEPARTMENT THAT THE SHIPS WERE THE MC LEISH, THE STATTERLEE AND THE MASON. THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT WAS NOT INFORMED HOW FAR THEY WERE FROM THE SOUTHGATE.

GG722PES

U-Boat and Mine Sink Pair of French Colliers

Nineteen Lost; Luxemburg Hears Nazis Bring Up Pontoons

PARIS, March 1 (A.P.).—The loss of two colliers by German submarine and mine action, the scattering of a small German troop concentration on the western front, and a German-French exchange of scouting flights were reported today. The colliers, both sunk in mid-February, were the 3,754-ton P. L. M. 15, torpedoed with the loss of a crew of fifteen; and the 5,391-ton P. L. M. 25, which struck a mine with the loss of four men.

Tonight's French communique said: "Local patrol activity."

This morning's communique said: "A quiet night on the whole. Patrol and firing activity in the Lauter region."

FRENCH DECREE PROHIBITION ON 3 DAYS A WEEK

Pastry Shops Also Placed
on Part-time Basis by
New Control Order.

HUGE PROFIT MADE ON GOLD

Revaluing of Franc Yields Big
Sum Toward Meeting Cost
of the War.

PARIS, March 1 (A. P.).—Three "prohibition days" a week were de-

creed today as the Government announced the details of its war-time regimentation of civilians.

Among seventeen decrees published in the Official Journal were these:

The public sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks was forbidden on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Pastry shops were closed on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

A general census as a prelude to the issuance of ration cards was ordered completed by April 1.

Ministries were authorized to issue notices later of products the sales of which would be restricted. First of the ration cards were expected to be for bread.

The decrees were part of the general belt-tightening program announced yesterday which included a gold revaluation bookkeeping operation that put a 22 per cent higher value on France's gold supply and provided nearly half of a fifty-billion franc (about \$1,120,000,000) addition to her war funds.

Prices Ordered Fixed.

Other decrees suppressed the sale of luxury chocolate and breads; ordered prices maintained at the level of September 1, 1939; provided for rationing of gasoline on a monthly basis; and ordered restaurants to limit meals to two plates of which only one can be of meat.

Revaluing the gold reserve at the new rate of 43.8 francs to the American dollar, instead of the old rate of 35.8, brought the official value more nearly into line with current exchange quotations.

[The par value of the franc as of November 12, 1938, when it was devalued, was approximately 2.65 cents, but foreign exchanges yesterday quoted it at about 2.23 cents. In Washington, State and Treasury Department officials called the revaluation "a purely internal matter" for France, and not likely to affect the United States. Previous revaluation by both France and Great Britain has not been deemed important

enough to warrant denunciation of trade treaties the United States has with those countries.]

The French Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud, said that the old rate was "below the real value of the gold" held by the Bank of France.

How Transaction Was Worked Out.

A decree published today in the Official Journal—which makes it law—tells how M. Reynaud and the governor of the Bank of France worked out the entire 50,000,000,000-franc transaction:

The bank agreed to lend the State 20,000,000,000 francs in currency, taking as security non-interest-bearing bonds renewable every three months until the loan is repaid.

This, of course, involves no gold because it will be paid in paper money.

The bank also agreed to lend the State 30,000,000,000 francs in gold against three-month Treasury bonds bearing ordinary interest.

The gold reserve of 97,273,000,000 francs was valued upward 21,400,000,000 francs, however. Thus only 8,000,000,000 francs of the 30,000,000,000-franc loan actually comes out of the newly valued gold stocks.

Goes to Stabilization Fund.

The loan will be put in the Exchange Stabilization Fund, M. Reynaud said in announcing the measures last night. In addition, he said, "a fraction of our war chest" of Bank of France gold will be put aside as a secret fund to finance purchases from abroad.

The juggling of gold and paper values, however, was of less interest to the average Frenchman than the news that he will soon have less to drink and will have to buy his food with a ration card.

Most of the French press approved the new measures and suggested that the ordinary man would, too, even though sacrifices are imposed.

About 400,000 men will be sent to the farms, through the assignment of farmers of the military classes of 1912 to 1915, inclusive, and Polish and Czech refugees.

The decrees also provide for the

coarsening of bread with bean meal, the closing of cake and pastry shops three days a week, the placing of women in munitions plants, the abolition of customs duties on farm machinery, Government distribution of Fertilizer, and easier taxes for landlords who are losing rents because of the war.

Most of the French press approved the new measures and suggested that the ordinary man would, too, even though sacrifices are imposed.

Writing in Le Figaro, Wladimir Dormesson said that the only surprising thing about "this rational utilization of our resources" is that the Government had not ordered it long ago.

German propagandists, he said, would undoubtedly attempt to exploit his "tardy imitation" of the Reich, but he contended that actually it would give them food for thought because it demonstrated "the resolution of the French nation."

Le Matin assailed "certain severe critics," who, it said, "without doubt are going to cry inflation" when they learn of the revaluation. "That would be pushing too far the doctrinal spirit," it said. "Who could reasonably dream of finding the daily billion that this war is costing by the sole resources of the tax and the loan?"

It said that the monetary accord with Great Britain prevented practically all variation of the franc on the market. The paper predicted that the price increases usually associated with inflation would not come from revaluation, but only from lack of equilibrium between production and consumption—the danger against which the new measures are designed.

PARIS SHELL VICTIM DIES

Woman, 36, Wounded By Anti-Aircraft Fire Monday

Paris, March 1 (A.P.).—Mme. Gilberte Postine, 36, died tonight of injuries inflicted by fragments of anti-aircraft shells fired at German reconnaissance planes last Monday.

Madame Postine, believed to be the first civilian victim of the aerial war in France, was one of six persons wounded by shell fragments.

Adm. Paris—March 1.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS SUFFERED THE LOSS OF A LEG, BUT THE

REMAINING FOUR ESCAPED WITH MINOR CUTS.

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, March 1 (A.P.).—Anti-aircraft batteries in the Amsterdam and Utrecht areas today fired at unidentified foreign planes.

representative in the Netherlands of the West Deutsche Presse Dienst, a news service whose chief editor, Paul May, left the Netherlands at the request of the authorities some weeks ago.

3 Italian Coal Ships Sail Despite British Threat

Rotterdam, March 1 (A.P.).—Three Italian ships, loaded with coal from Germany, cleared this Netherlands port

today despite a British warning that shipments of German coal to Italy would be subject to seizure on the high seas after midnight.

Fifteen other ships, busily loading coal cargoes, closely guarded the hour of their probable sailing.

The British decision to clamp down on German coal exports to Italy, hitherto excepted from the two-way blockade of the Reich, was viewed by Dutch trade circles as the finishing blow to transit of German exports through the Netherlands.

Export of German coal through Rotterdam in 1938 totaled 10,500,000 tons, of which 4,000,000 went to Italy. The total dropped to 7,100,000 tons in 1939, of which 3,340,000 went to Italy.

Nazis Delay Finnish Ship

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (A.P.).—The Finnish ship Taurus, which arrived here today with a cargo of paper and wood products, reported it had been held up since October by German blockade control authorities in Hamburg. The Taurus will carry a large shipment of skis, donated by the people of the Netherlands, on its return voyage to Finland.

SECRET RADIO FOUND

Dutch Say Pair Sent Data on Weather to Nazis.

ROTTERDAM, March 1 (A.P.).—The police announced today the arrest of two men and the confiscation of a secret radio transmitter said to have been used to send weather information to Germany for the benefit of military flyers.

The prisoners were listed as H. Dreves of Essen, a German, and a Hollander identified only by the initials P. B.

Dreves was said to be a repre-

Dutch Curb Food Box Trade

J. Keilly O'Sullivan

Virtually Wipe Out Business of Shipping to Germany on Orders From U. S.

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (A. P.).—The Netherlands, with her normal life and trade dislocated by war next door, sought today to bolster her own neutrality and resources by curbing traffic in "gift" packages of foodstuffs to Germany and elsewhere.

Under regulations going into effect today the Dutch Post Office accepted only packages addressed by an individual in the Netherlands to a person in a foreign country. Thus the Government barred the sizable business in foodstuffs which some firms have been doing on order from America for delivery to families in Germany. To a much smaller extent, similar packages have been going to England.

Without a permit, a Netherlands—not a company—may ship food to a maximum of three kilograms (6.6 pounds), but not exceeding one kilogram (2.2 pounds) each, of butter, cheese, meat and condensed milk and 250 grams (between eight and nine ounces) each of coffee and chocolate. Hitherto it has been possible for an individual to send five kilograms (11 pounds) of butter and cheese each week.

People Remain Calm.

For all the increasing strain, both the people and the Governments of the Netherlands and Belgium exhibit calm faith that they will escape direct entanglement in the conflict.

To the low countries six months of war has brought growing pressure from the belligerents, mobilization of manpower, huge expenditures for defense, recurring periods of uneasiness over reported threats of German invasion, losses in foreign trade as a result of the blockade, sinking of ships with casualties, increased living costs and numerous violations of neutrality by belligerent planes.

Hard Hit by Blockade.

The most recent concern of the low countries was evoked by word of German military activity along Germany's western neutral border, including troop movements, construction of new barracks and continued strengthening of frontier positions.

In Berlin yesterday, however, the authorities explained that the reports grew out of "land ameliorization" work by labor corps and that no new fortification work was underway.

What spring may bring in the way of possible offensives on land

and in the air is a matter of undoubted concern. Meanwhile, Belgium has mobilized from 600,000 to 700,000 men since September and the Netherlands is estimated to have from 350,000 to 400,000 under arms.

With her key coal and metal industries working at full blast and doing business with both France and Germany, Belgium has been able to maintain a favorable trade balance despite the blockade at sea.

The Netherlands, on the other hand, is experiencing a rise in her unfavorable trade balance, largely because of the allied blockade. The transit of German exports has been blocked.

Ass - Amsterdam - Mar 1 -

THE BELGIAN SITUATION WAS UNDERLINED BY REPORTS FROM ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, THAT JOHN GUDAHY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM AND MINISTER TO LUXEMBOURG, INTERCEPTED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES YESTERDAY ON HIS JOURNEY TO BELLIGERENT CAPITALS TO HOLD "IMPORTANT CONVERSATIONS."

THE HAGUE AND BRUSSELS HOLD HOPES THAT WHILE PEACE ATTEMPTS OF QUEEN WILHELMINA AND KING LEOPOLD CAME TO NAUGHT LAST NOVEMBER THERE IS STILL SOME POSSIBILITY THAT CONCILIATION MAY SUCCEED BEFORE A MILITARY DECISION IS ATTEMPTED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

WHILE THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIAN GOVERNMENTS RELY ON THE PROMISES OF BELLIGERENTS TO RESPECT THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY THE DEFENSES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES INCLUDING INUNDATION LINES ARE BUILT TO RESIST ANY INVASION AIMED AT TURNING THE FLANKS OF EITHER THE MAGNOT OR SIEGFRIED LINES OR THE SEIZING OF THE NORTH SEA PORTS.

SWISS NAZI SEIZED

National Front Head Is Held in Schaffhausen.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Switzerland, March 1 (A. P.).—Robert Tobler, head of the Swiss National Front, a party patterned after the Nazis, is being held on a charge of transmitting to Germany information of a military character. His arrest was announced last night.

Tobler, a Zurich doctor and lawyer, is a former member of the National Council, Switzerland's lower House.

NEW INDEPENDENCE MOVE MADE IN INDIA

Gandhi Committee Reaffirms Nation's Determination To Shape Own Destiny

Declares Country Cannot Exist In "Orbit Of British

Imperialism"

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, March 1—Renewing its challenge to Great Britain on the issue of Indian independence, the working committee of the All-India Congress at Patna today adopted a strongly worded resolution declaring "India cannot exist within the orbit of British imperialism."

Reaffirming the Indian Nationalist group's determination that India must shape her own destiny, the resolution states: "Dominion status or any other status within the Imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India."

British Concerned

Competent but unofficial British circles in India expressed surprise and concern over the resolution and strengthened the belief that the political crisis again is approaching the boiling point.

While the mid-March plenary session of the congress is expected to approve the resolution, observers point out that Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, has left himself ample room to conduct further negotiations with Britain or to change the All-India party's political course before any plunge into civil disobedience.

Doubtful About Discipline

Gandhi recently declared he could undertake responsibility for declaring civil disobedience only if he were satisfied the congress would observe discipline and carry out a constructive policy.

Left-wing units recently have demonstrated strong dissatisfaction with Gandhi's leadership of the independence movement, which they consider too slow and patient. Informed observers, however, interpret the committee's resolution bringing the issue squarely before the public the veteran political strategist's way of outmaneuvering the Left before they had an opportunity to take the issue in advance of the plenary session.

Gauge Strength

The move will give Gandhi an opportunity to gauge his strength among the people, and also leaves the way open for a possible eleventh-hour "peace" arrangement between Gandhi and the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow.

On a recent tour of Bengal province Gandhi met with some boos and barely escaped being hit with a shoe thrown by a heckler. Of even more significance to Indians, the veteran Nationalist was met at one railroad station by a left-wing group carrying black flags, which to the native mind denotes one of the sharpest symbolic rebukes.

These demonstrations were staged as manifestations of the left wing nationalists' impatience at Gandhi's slow methods.

Ass / New Delhi - Mar 1

THE RESOLUTION WHICH IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE MID-

MARCH PLENARY SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, FURTHER RECENT

WARNS THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF CONGRESS PARTY MINISTRIES IN EIGHT

BRITISH INDIA PROVINCES WAS A PRELIMINARY STEP WHICH WOULD

NATURALLY BE FOLLOWED BY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE — PASSIVE RESISTANCE

TO BRITAIN. — THE MINISTRIES RESIGNED IN PROTEST AGAINST BRITAIN'S

REFUSAL TO CONSIDER IMMEDIATELY THE QUESTION OF INDIA'S

INDEPENDENCE. UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER.

GANDHI IS BELIEVED BY BRITISH OBSERVERS TO WANT A

FURTHER SAMPLING OF PUBLIC OPINION AND A TEST OF HIS STRENGTH

WITH THE MASSES, MEANWHILE WATCHING WHAT COURSE THE EUROPEAN

WAR MAY TAKE EARLY IN APRIL, WHEN CONGRESS

ALL-INDIA PARTY STAND

Bombay, March 1 (A. P.).—The working committee of the All-India Congress party, meeting at Patna, adopted a resolution today reaffirming that nationalist group's determination that India must shape her own destiny. Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of British imperialism, the resolution stated, "and dominion status or any other status within the imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India."

Taylor Has Long Talk With Maglione's Aids

ROME, March 1 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, had long conversations today with the two principal assistants to Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

Mr. Taylor first called upon Mgr. Domenico Tardini, Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs and then conferred with Mgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, substitute Secretary for Ordinary Affairs.

The subjects covered were not disclosed.

Mr. Taylor also called on diplomats accredited to the Holy See, beginning with a visit to Diego von Bergen, German Ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps.

Hungarians Hail Horthy on Anniversary

BUDAPEST, March 1 (A. P.).—Admiral Nicholas Horthy's twentieth anniversary as regent of this kingdom-without-a-king was made a day of national thanksgiving by 11,000,000 Hungarians today.

All classes joined in tributes to the rugged, seventy-one-year-old Admiral who received high decorations from the Governments of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and congratulations from all over the world.

"We are living in serious times," said Admiral Horthy, who was elected to guide Hungary in 1920. "There is no place for a celebration now but I trust in Providence that a day of celebration will come."

BOMBAY--FIRST ADD INDIAN X X X TO INDIA X X X.

THE RESOLUTION IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO A FORTHCOMING FULL SESSION OF THE PARTY AT RAMGARH.

THE MEASURE STATED THAT WITHDRAWAL OF THE MINISTRIES IN THE EIGHT OF BRITISH INDIA'S 13 PROVINCES WHICH THE CONGRESS PARTY CONTROLLED WAS A PRELIMINARY STEP WHICH NATURALLY WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

THE MINISTRIES RESIGNED IN PROTEST AGAINST BRITAIN'S REFUSAL TO CONSIDER IMMEDIATELY THE QUESTION OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

IT SAID THE CONGRESS UNHESITATINGLY WOULD RESORT TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE--PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO THE BRITISH--AS SOON AS THE ORGANIZATION WAS CONSIDERED READY OR IN EVENT OF A CRISIS.

ATTENTION WAS DRAWN TO THE RECENT DECLARATION BY MOHANDAS K. GANDHI THAT HE COULD UNDERTAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECLARING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ONLY IF HE WERE SATISFIED THE CONGRESS WOULD OBSERVE DISCIPLINE AND CARRY OUT A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

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Rumanian Army Boost

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, March 1—Two hundred thousand citizen soldiers answered Rumania's call to military service today, raising her army to 1,600,000 as a precaution against any broadening of the European war.

A minimum of confusion attended the unprecedented concentration because the new contingents of sheep-skin-coated peasants and drably dressed urbanites had been months ago to what frontier they should report.

At the same time, Rumania announced that "great numbers" of peasants soon may be released from the army to sow crops. Their places will be taken during one-month leaves by non-agricultural conscripts.

The heaviest concentration of Rumanian strength is along the Russian border, where a fortification program has been hurried because of Russia's claim to Bessarabia.

The winter has been an uneasy one for Rumania, due chiefly to the still unsettled tug between the Allies and Germany for her favor in natural resources, particularly oil.

Only last night the Turkish Premier, Refik Saydam, told his countrymen emphatically that Turkey's relations with Soviet Russia are "normal and good." His broadcast was regarded as notice to the allies that Russia alike that Turkey would stay out of the war unless her security is threatened.

"Our position out of war is based on national inviolability," Mr. Saydam declared at Ankara. "We are not and never will be disposed to become the pawn of any combination of any kind."

Graf Spee: Junk

Hulk Of Scuttled Warship Sold By Reich To Uruguay Scrap Firm

Montevideo, Uruguay, March 1 (AP)—The hulk of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee has been sold by Germany for an undisclosed price to Julio Vega Helguera, a local salvage firm.

The vessel was sunk by its crew in Montevideo's outer harbor in December after it was trapped by three British cruisers. Blown up, it smoldered for days.

Roosevelt to Sign Finnish Loan

President Sends Message to Jones He Will Approve Bill Tomorrow.

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG AT SEA, March 1 (A. P. via wireless).—President Roosevelt, nearing the end of a fifteen-day, 4,000-mile Southern cruise in which he studied long-range Panama Canal defenses, expects to affix his signature tomorrow to the bill which adds \$100,000,000 to the Export-Import Bank's lending authority. He radioed Federal Lending Ad-

ministrator Jesse Jones to that effect early today. The measure would make available to Finland \$20,000,000 for non-military purposes.

From the cruiser Tuscaloosa, which will bring him to Pensacola, Fla., some time today, the President sent this radiogram to Mr. Jones:

"Have just been advised of final passage of bill extending lending authority of Export-Import Bank. I will sign this bill on Saturday, and you may therefore proceed on this basis.

Due Home Tomorrow.

Shortly after the President arrives at Pensacola aboard the Tuscaloosa, escorted by the destroyers Lang and Jouett, he will take a special train for Washington. He expects to get back to the White House tomorrow afternoon.

A farewell dinner was given by the presidential party last night after a day warm enough to permit sun bathing.

The President combined business with pleasure on this cruise. Although his fishing luck was so-so, he landed several twenty-pounders. Fishing honors were taken by his physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, who landed a forty-pound red snapper.

May Make Canal Appeal.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (A. P.).—Congressional opposition to a new set of bomb-proof locks for the Panama Canal, an administration leader said today, may bring a special presidential appeal for funds.

President Roosevelt's budget asked \$15,000,000 to begin work on the locks, but the item was deleted from a War Department bill by the House Appropriations Committee.

The House backed up its committee yesterday by voting only

Continued on Page 8.

\$850,000 to prepare plans for the locks. It did not even debate the larger sum.

A usually well-informed person told reporters on Capitol Hill there was a good chance that the President, who visited the canal this week, would send a letter or other message to the Senate urging restoration of the \$15,000,000 fund.

Without such an appeal, one administration lieutenant said, there appeared little possibility that the expenditure would be approved.

Thomas Favors Planes.

Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate appropriations sub-committee which will consider the subject, said that planes and guns would afford the canal better protection.

"The question of new locks is a lot of hoey," Senator Thomas asserted. "I am sold on aerial defense of the canal. Almost everything else is out of date."

Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, a member of Mr. Thomas's committee, said he was inclined to oppose the locks allotment.

"If we want to give our ships real protection," he asked, "why don't we build a sea-level, tunnel canal from Hampton Roads, Va., through the mountains to San Francisco?"

Advocates of the new locks argue that since they would be reserved for American naval vessels they would be in less danger of sabotage than the present locks, open to ships of all nations.

Takes Up Stream Bill.

With the Senate in recess until Monday, the House took up today a bill authorizing RFC loans for stream pollution projects. The measure already has received Senate approval.

In the battle over continuing the reciprocal trade program, a compromise proposal empowering Congress to reject any trade pact which it found unsatisfactory has been drafted for possible emergency use by Senator Brown, Democrat, of Michigan.

Senator Brown, a supporter of legislation to renew the trade program for three years, said he had patterned the amendment after the Government reorganization bill.

In effect, this amendment would provide that unless both houses adopted a resolution disapproving a trade agreement with another nation it would become operative within a specified time.

Opponents want to require Senate approval of each pact. The House rejected such a provision, but Senator Brown predicted that the Senate Finance Committee would be closely divided on the question.

Faces Important Questions.

Returning from his vacation cruise tomorrow in time to observe the New Deal's seventh anniversary, President Roosevelt will find three questions paramount in the capital:

1. Politics: Will the President run for a third term, and when will he make known his decision?

2. Foreign Affairs: What will Under-Secretary of State Welles report on his visits to the European belligerents?

3. Congress: Will the President make any new legislative recommendations, or will he urge the lawmakers to quit early?

Only in regard to the third question is there general agreement on the President's expected answer. It will surprise every one in Washington if he proposes any important new laws at this time. Rather, he probably will favor adjournment of Congress between May 15 and June 1.

That would give Congressmen time for a brief rest—or an ear-to-the-ground survey at home—before the national conventions pick the presidential nominees.

Will Attend Services.

Many a politician will argue that the Democratic convention will be in session July 15 before Mr. Roosevelt discloses his third term views. Some even predict that he will be renominated—and then will decline to run.

On the other hand, an important

segment of political Washington contends that he will make an announcement soon—perhaps on Monday, the anniversary of his first inauguration in 1933. He will attend special church services in the morning and will dine with the Cabinet, but otherwise he has given no indication of his plans for the day. Still other politicians believe that

the President will keep silent until after the Illinois and Wisconsin primaries early in April.

By the time Mr. Roosevelt's special train arrives from Pensacola, Fla., a confidential message may be on his desk describing Under-Secretary Welles's meeting today with Adolf Hitler.

Jones Speeds Aid On F.D.R.'s Word He'll Sign Bill

President to Act on Return From Cruise
—Denmark Also May Get \$10,000,000

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1 (AP).—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today the Export-Import Bank had allocated \$20,000,000 for an additional loan to Finland, had made a \$15,000,000 loan to Sweden, and also had made a \$10,000,000 loan to Norway, which previously had been tentatively announced.

Jones said the trustees of the Export-Import Bank acted after President Roosevelt had advised him that he would sign the bill increasing the bank's capitalization by \$100,000,000.

Proceeds of the loans may be used for purchases in this country only and no part of the money may be used for arms, ammunition, or implements of war as defined in the President's proclamation under the neutrality act.

The money may be used for purchase of commercial aircraft.

Jones said, however, that the bank had received no applications for aircraft buying.

Finns Get Maximum

Congressional action on the bill increasing Export-Import Bank capitalization was completed yesterday. The bill does not contain any provision specifically directing the bank to lend money to Finland or any other country, but Jones had made it clear to Congress that if the capital increase was approved the Finns would get \$20,000,000—the maximum permitted by the legislation—in addition to \$10,000,000 already loaned them.

Mr. Roosevelt is due back here tomorrow from his Caribbean cruise and the bill may be signed into law soon after his arrival. The loan to Sweden is the first the bank has made to that country.

Danes Likely to Get Loan

The Norwegian loan, although agreed to some time ago, had not been formally acted on by the bank's trustees.

Jones has expressed willingness to extend all financial aid possible to the Scandinavian countries. Denmark has discussed credits with the bank and is expected shortly to get a loan, probably of \$10,000,000.

Britain Issued 6,034

Navicerts In February

Embassy in Washington Reports 7,048 Applications Were Made In Month

Washington, March 1 (AP).—A British Embassy official reported today that 7,048 applications for navicerts were received in February and 6,034 were issued.

This compares with 8,804 applications in January and 5,933 navicerts issued.

The navicerts certify that British authorities have found no objection to certain items of cargo, which thereupon are permitted passage through the British contraband patrols.

Finns Want Bicycles,

And Yours Will Do

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—Finns are good bicycle riders as well as experts on skis. Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister, told newspaper men here tonight, and bicycles would be very useful to the Finnish Army in resisting the Russian invaders.

In reply to a question the minister added that if any one wanted to give a bicycle it could be sent to the Finnish Consul General in New York City and would be forwarded "to the proper destination."

—U.S. And Neutrality—

By Andrew Berding
Associated Press Staff Writer

Washington, March 1—Six months of the European war find American officials in charge of directing foreign policy more firmly convinced than ever that the United States will be able to stay out of the conflict.

Although some of the difficulties that arose in the first half year of war over violations of American neutrality have again arisen, they have not proved so serious as to endanger relations between this country and any of the belligerents, and quiet conversations are going on for the purpose of eliminating them.

No U. S. Ships Sunk

Well-informed opinion here is that the present war finds the United States much less involved in the European fight than at the end of the first half year of the World War.

A brief review may show why this is so. Since the outbreak of the war around 150 neutral ships have been sunk. Not one was an American ship.

Thirty Americans have lost their lives at sea—twenty-eight on the British liner Athenia and two on the Norwegian ship Rondo. But there is—as yet—no possibility of fixing the responsibility for this loss.

After six months of investigation the State Department is still not able to say that it was a German submarine—or any submarine—that sank the Athenia. The Rondo was sunk off Holland, apparently by a mine; but again it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine the origin of the mine.

Few Protests Entered

Between the United States and Germany in the first half year of the war there have been no diplomatic complaints. In the case of the City of Flint, taken by the Germans, the United States simply asked Germany to guarantee the safety of the American crews.

Between the United States and Britain, half dozen diplomatic notes have been exchanged, and France has been included in several of them. The notes have served to light up the zones of complaint—mail censorship, taking American ships into the combat area, and the like—but the light is white rather than red.

Neutrals Band Together

The first half year has been marked by a very significant development—the creation of the Western Hemisphere neutrality zone. In previous wars, prohibited zones were created by the belligerents. Now for the first

time the neutrals have banded together to assert what they term their right to freedom from belligerent activities.

True, the belligerents have thus far refused to accept the idea, but the American republics are determined to

make it stick. Secretary of State Cordell Hull believes that through constant reiteration the neutrality zone can be made to stand.

Act Found Satisfactory

The Neutrality Act is now in full effect. Every clause of it has been invoked except one relating to armed merchantmen. And, to the surprise of officials, both sides have found the act generally satisfactory.

As the six-month period closes, President Roosevelt's special envoy, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, is in Europe sounding out leaders in a preliminary survey for eventual peace. This finds a parallel in the World War, when the end of the first half-year found Col. Edward M. House in Europe for the same general purpose.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (BUDGET) X X X LIVING SPACE.

AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO WELLES' VISIT, BEAMS OF INSPIRED COMMENT HAMMERING AWAY AT THESE ITEMS OF THE BALANCE SHEET WERE ISSUED.

ONE STRIKING UTTERANCE BY AN AUTHORIZED COMMENTATOR WHICH UNITED STATES EMBASSY STAFFMEN PLACED ON WELLES' DESK FOR THE UNDERSECRETARY TO READ SAID:

"THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, READY FOR ACTION, IS WAITING FOR THE COMMAND FOR A DECISIVE BLOW. NOBODY KNOWS JUST WHEN IT WILL COME BUT ONE MAY BE SURE THAT IT WILL PUT IN THE SHADE ALL PREVIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF MILITARY EFFECTIVENESS."

ANOTHER INSPIRED COMMENTATOR WROTE:

"THERE IS NO DOUBT POSSIBLE BUT THAT GERMANY, AFTER

REJECTION OF HER PEACE OFFER LAST OCTOBER, HAS DEFINITELY AND DECISIVELY ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE TO BATTLE BY THE WESTERN POWERS

FROM THE UNANIMITY CHARACTERIZING THESE EDITORIAL UTTERANCES, OBSERVERS SAID IT COULD BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT HITLER TOMORROW WOULD BE ADAMANT IN REJECTING ANY TALK OF PEACE EXCEPT UPON GERMAN TERMS.

THE SPIRIT IN WHICH OFFICIAL GERMANY RECEIVED WELLES WAS SUMMED UP BY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND AS FOLLOWS:

"THE AMERICAN STATESMAN IS BEING GIVEN A RECEPTION WHICH SURPASSES THE CUSTOMARY FRAMEWORK FOR PRIVATE VISITS OF INFORMATION.

"ALTHOUGH SUMNER WELLES IS NOT AN OFFICIAL GUEST OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUT ARRIVED ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, NEVERTHELESS HE IS ACCORDED SUCH COURTESIES AND

ATTENTIONS AS CORRESPOND TO THE HIGH DIPLOMATIC RANK OF THE INTERNATIONAL VISITOR AND THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF HIS NATIVE LAND."

WELLES HIMSELF EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS "BEING SHOWN EVERY COURTESY."

IN A MEETING WITH AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN AFTER HIS CONFERENCE WITH VON RIBBENTROP HE WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON THE AUTHORITATIVE OUTLINE OF GERMANY'S POSITION AGAINST BRITAIN BUT SAID "ALL MY TALKS ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND SUCH REPORT AS I SHALL MAKE WILL GO PERSONALLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

7SN855PES

HE ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS AT THE HOTEL ADLON, THREE DOORS FROM THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, AND TONIGHT HE DINED WITH MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY AND MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY STAFF AT THE HOME OF CHARGE D'AFFAIRES KIRK.
ARC LOHNSERS 01915

AT HIS OWN REQUEST NO SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT WAS PREPARED,

BUT HE IS TO MEET THE AMERICAN COLONY AT KIRK'S HOME 5 P.M.

TOMORROW MORNING

MAR 2 1940

BERLIN FOURTH ADD SECOND LEAD GERMAN X X X FROM US?

AFTER HIS CONFERENCE WITH VON RIBBENTROP, WELLES DEVOTED THE AFTERNOON TO MAKING NOTES ON THE TALK PRIOR TO A CONFERENCE AT 6 P.M., (12 NOON E.S.T.) WITH BARON ERNST VON WEIZSAECKER, FOREIGN OFFICE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL.

THE AMERICAN MET AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS SOON AFTER HIS

RETURN FROM THE TALK WITH VON RIBBENTROP AND SAID "AS PREVIOUSLY UNDERSTOOD, ALL MY TALKS ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND SUCH REPORT AS I SHALL MAKE WILL GO PERSONALLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

HE WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON THE AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT THAT GERMANY WAS IN NO MOOD TO MAKE PEACE EXCEPT ON TERMS GIVING SWEEPING GUARANTEES OF HER SECURITY.

HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE HAD BROUGHT ANY PERSONAL COMMUNICATION FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ANYONE IN GERMANY. ON BEING REMINDED HE HAD PRESENTED A LETTER TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY, HE SAID:

"THAT WAS A PERSONAL COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT AND SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MANY MISCONCEPTIONS."

WELLES SAID HE WAS NOT CERTAIN THAT HE WOULD MEET FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING BUT WOULD LIKE TO. ASIDE FROM MEETINGS WITH HITLER AND WEIZSAECKER, HE SAID, HE HAD NO APPOINTMENTS AND HE DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG HE WOULD STAY IN BERLIN.

THE AMERICAN CONFERRED WITH VON RIBBENTROP IN THE PRESENCE OF DR. PAUL SCHMIDT, FAMOUS BERLIN INTERPRETER, AND AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES KIRK.

BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS EMPHASIZED THE NON-OFFICIAL CHARACTER OF THE VISIT. THERE WAS NO AMERICAN FLAG ON THE ADLON HOTEL -- WHERE WELLES IS STAYING AND WHERE ONLY THE SWASTIKA WAVED-- WHILE THE FLAGPOLE OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY WAS BARE.

IT WAS INDICATED X X X ETC. AS BEFORE.

ME1104AES

BERLIN, MARCH 1-(AP)--AIR RAID SIRENS SHRIEKED AN UNINTENTIONAL MARTIAL GREETING TODAY TO UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES WHEN HE ARRIVED HERE ON HIS FACT-FINDING MISSION FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

30.24-943

30.24-943

VELLES, WHO ALREADY HAS SEEN ITALIAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI ON HIS TOUR OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS, WAS SCHEDULED TO TALK TO FUERER HITLER DURING HIS STAY HERE AND ALSO TO SEE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING.

THE PRESIDENT'S EUROPEAN INVESTIGATOR WAS JUST ENTERING THE ADLON HOTEL, HIS HEADQUARTERS, WHEN THE ALARM SIRENS SOUNDED IN MID-MORNING FOR THE CUSTOMARY, PERIODIC AIR RAID REHEARSALS. (THE LONDON AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT BRITISH PLANES "REACHED" BERLIN DURING THE NIGHT.) IT WAS THE FIRST EVIDENCE HE HAD SEEN OF GERMANY AT WAR.

ALTHOUGH VELLES IS NOT PAYING A STATE VISIT AND IS EXPECTED TO BE FREE OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE, THE PRESIDENT'S EUROPEAN INVESTIGATOR WAS GREETED CEREMONIOUSLY AT THE STATION BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, BARON ERNST VON WEIZSAECKER, AND HITLER'S CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, BARON ALEXANDER VON DOERNBERG. BOTH THEY AND THEIR ADJUTANTS WORE FOREIGN OFFICE UNIFORMS.

Kidd - Berlin - Mar 1
VELLES HAD HIS SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE DAY WITH BARON ERNST VON WEIZSAECKER, STATE SECRETARY IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE (CORRECT), WITH WHOM HE REMAINED FOR AN HOUR. HE THEN RETURNED TO THE ADLON HOTEL AND LATER DINED WITH ALEXANDER KIRK, UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, AND MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY STAFF AT KIRK'S HOME.

LAUSANNE, MARCH 1 (AP) --- REECE, ENGLISH BORN VALET WHO LEFT SUMNER VELLES LEFT BEHIND IN ZURICH WHEN HE WENT TO GERMANY, BROUGHT HIS OWN BAG AND PART OF HIS EMPLOYERS BAGGAGE TO

LAUSANNE TODAY TO AWAIT VELLES' RETURN FROM GERMANY.

REECE, WHO HAS SERVED VELLES FOR MANY YEARS, WAS ABOUT TO GET HIS FIRST PAPERS AS A UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHEN HIS EMPLOYER SAILED BUT HAD TO TRAVEL ON A BRITISH PASSPORT. VELLES WILL PICK UP REECE ENROUTE FROM PARIS TO WHEN HE REVISITS SWITZERLAND ON HIS WAY TO PARIS AND LONDON.

BERNS 01725 CVM 1415

MAR 2 1940

BERLIN, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE RETURN OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE CREDITED WITH SINKING 80,000 TONS OF SHIPPING, THE SUBJECT OF A DNB, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY, WAS FEATURED IN TODAY'S HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE WHICH FOLLOWS:

"LOCAL PATROL AND ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE IN THE WEST.

"AS ALREADY REVEALED IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, A GERMAN SUBMARINE RETURNING FROM A LONG CRUISE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF CAPTAIN WERNER HARTMANN SANK 45,000 TONS.

"THE SUBMARINE HAS THIS SUNK 80,000 TONS IN THE COURSE OF TWO RAIDS.

"THE AIRFORCE ON FEB. 29 CARRIED OUT SCOUTING FLIGHTS OVER EASTERN FRANCE AND THE NORTH SEA DESPITE BAD WEATHER."

MTS18AES

BERLIN, MARCH 1 -- (AP) -- BRITISH DETENTION OF GERMAN COAL EXPORTS TO ITALY WILL BEGIN AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT, IT WAS DISCLOSED

AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS "NOT IN ANY WAY A REPRISAL FOR THE TEMPORARY DIFFICULTIES WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN BRITISH-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL TALKS IN ROME."

IT WAS SAID ~~IN~~ INFORMED BRITISH QUARTERS THAT THE INTERRUPTED WAR TRADE TALKS WITH ITALY WERE ~~CONTINUING~~ *subject to continue* AND THAT THE COAL BAN MIGHT BE LIFTED. DURING THE WEEKS OF NEGOTIATIONS, BRITAIN HAD ALLOWED ITALY TO IMPORT GERMAN COAL DESPITE THE TWO-WAY BRITISH EMBARGO OF GERMAN COMMERCE.

ITALIAN COAL IMPORTERS ARE REPORTED NOW INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY OF PROCURING COAL IN THE UNITED STATES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THEIR GERMAN SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

SEVERAL ITALIAN SHIPS NOW ARE IN ROTTERDAM, ~~LOADING~~ *loading* GERMAN COAL AND UNLESS THEY SAIL BY MIDNIGHT THEY WILL BE DETAINED BY THE BRITISH.

THE USUAL ROUTE OF GERMAN COAL EXPORTS TO ITALY ~~IS UP THE RHINE~~ *is up the Rhine* AMOUNT TO ABOUT 6,000,000 TONS A YEAR

THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 6,000,000 TONS A YEAR TO ROTTERDAM, THENCE TO GENOA BY SHIP. AND BETWEEN 2,000,000 AND 3,000,000 TONS MORE MOVE BY LAND.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WAR ARE EMPHASIZED THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN WARNED THAT "GERMAN COAL EXPORTS TO ITALY SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO EXPORT CONTROL" SHORTLY AFTER THE ~~ORDER~~ ORDER-IN-COUNCIL FOR THE TWO-WAY EMBARGO WAS SIGNED LAST NOV. 27.

AT THE SAME TIME, BRITISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEGOTIATORS IN ITALY INFORMED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THAT BRITAIN IS ABLE AND WILLING TO SUPPLY ITALY WITH ADDITIONAL COAL "PROVIDING ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE TO PAY FOR IT." MAR 2 1940

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS AFFORDED A BREATHING SPACE BETWEEN PASSAGE OF THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL AND THE PRESENT TO MAKE AR-

RANGEMENTS FOR IMPORTING COAL FROM OTHER SOURCES, IT WAS SAID.

Reliable sources claim
THE TRADE AGREEMENT ~~WAS~~ *was* SAID TO HAVE BEEN NEARING COMPLETION UNTIL ITALIAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI FORCED A HALT, ~~AND~~ *and in order* FOR \$80,000,000, OF WHICH \$32,000,000 WAS TO GO FOR WHAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE CALLED "PRODUCTS OF HEAVY INDUSTRY," ~~ACCORDING TO RELIABLE~~ *sources*

30.24-945

30.24-945

X IN SOME INFORMED QUARTERS IT WAS BELIEVED THE MONEY WAS EAR-MARKED FOR ARMAMENTS, WHICH ARE PRODUCTS OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, AND INCLUDED \$8,000,000 FOR TRAINING AIRPLANES.

A LONDON REPORT THAT HEREAFTER GERMAN COAL SHIPMENTS TO ITALY WOULD BE HALTED BY THE BRITISH WAS CITED BY THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND AS "ANOTHER PROOF OF THE DISREGARD WITH WHICH BRITAIN PROCEEDS AGAINST NEUTRALS."

Add - Wash - Mar 1 - (Kehrbas)
PEDDLERS ALONG THE SIDEWALKS HAVE REPLACED MOST OF THE CITY'S SHOPS.

PEDDLERS ALONG THE SIDEWALKS HAVE REPLACED MOST OF THE CITY'S SHOPS.

THE MOST COMMON SIGHT IN THE CITY IS A LONG LINE OF MEN AND WOMEN BEFORE GERMAN OFFICIALS' OFFICES SEEKING THE VARIOUS PERMITS THEY MUST HAVE TO DO ANYTHING.

(TOMORROW: THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.)

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 1)...(SENT FEB. 29)
SU945AEE NH

HELSINKI, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE UPON VIIPURI--BY FAR THE BIGGEST OFFENSIVE OF THE WAR--WENT INTO ITS SECOND MONTH TODAY WITH THE INVADERS FIGHTING ALMOST ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

THE RUSSIANS, ACCORDING TO THE DAILY ARMY COMMUNIQUE OF THE FINNS THEMSELVES TODAY, ARE SMASHING UP FROM THE SOUTHWEST OVER THE ISLANDS AND ICE OF THE BAY OF VIIPURI AND ARE CLOSING IN FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST BY LAND, THE FINNS FIGHTING BITTERLY AS THEY WITHDRAW. YESTERDAY'S KARELIAN ISTHMUS DRIVE, WHICH REACHED TO THE EXTREME EASTERN END OF THE MANNERHEIM LINE WITH AN ASSAULT ON TAIPALE AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE BIGGEST RUSSIAN AERIAL ONSLAUGHT IN MANY DAYS, RESULTED IN ESPECIALLY HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR NUORAA, FIVE MILES DUE SOUTH OF VIIPURI, WHOSE BUILDINGS NOW ARE MERE EMPTY SHELLS AND WHOSE CIVILIANS LONG AGO WERE HUSTLED AWAY TO SAFER POINTS.

THERE WAS FIGHTING YESTERDAY TOO AT SANICE, ON THE PERO RIVER AND AT OTHER POINTS EASTWARD AS FAR AS THE VUOKSI RIVER. IN GENERAL, TONIGHT'S LINE, AS MADE KNOWN BY THE FINNS, LIES ALONG THE EAST-WEST RAILWAY CONNECTING LIIMATTA ON THE MAIN RAILWAY SOUTHEAST OF VIIPURI WITH AYRAPAA, ON THE VUOKSI.

(THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ON YESTERDAY'S ACTIVITY, ISSUED THURSDAY NIGHT, REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE FROM VIIPURI AT YLASAINIO, ON VIIPURI BAY.)

THE FINNS SAID THE RUSSIAN LOSSES WERE HEAVY ON THIS CRITICAL WESTERN FRONT AND THAT AT TAIPALE, ON THE SHORE OF LAKE LADOGA, MORE RED SOLDIERS DIED IN NEW UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO WIN THIS PIVOTAL POSITION.

FINNISH AIRMEN MEANWHILE WERE BOMBING RUSSIAN TROOP TRAINS BRINGING REINFORCEMENTS TO THE FRONT AND ALSO DROPPING BOMBS ON "A CERTAIN AIR BASE."

AT LEAST 14 AND PROBABLY 19 OF "SEVERAL HUNDRED" RUSSIAN BOMBING PLANES OVER FINLAND WERE SHOT DOWN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE RUSSIAN RAIDERS KILLED 14 CIVILIANS AND WOUNDED 16, ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT.

DURING THE THREE MONTHS OF WAR 563 CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 1,289 WOUNDED IN RAIDS BY RED BOMBERS, FINNS STATED TONIGHT. THE RUSSIAN BOMBERS WERE ACTIVE AGAIN TODAY, BUT RESULTS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOWN.

NEW ATTEMPTS BY THE RED AIR FORCE TO DROP PARACHUTE TROOPS BEHIND FINNISH LINES ENDED IN DISASTER FOR THE PARACHUTISTS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SN442PES

HELSINKI, MARCH 1-(AP)-FINLAND'S DEFENSES WITHSTOOD THE TEST OF A TREMENDOUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE DURING FEBRUARY, AND THE FUTURE MAY SHOW THE HIGH PRICE PAID BY MOSCOW FOR LIMITED GAINS ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS WAS NOT ONLY EXCESSIVE BUT "DOWNRIGHT FATAL," AN OFFICIAL FINNISH REVIEW DECLARED TONIGHT.

"ABANDONING OUR FOREMOST POSITIONS IS NOT OF DECISIVE SIGNIFICANCE IN THE DEFENSE SYSTEM OF THE ISTHMUS," THE REVIEW POINTED OUT, "IN ACTUAL FACT, THE ENEMY HAS GAINED POSSESSION, AFTER THESE BLOODY BATTLES WHICH HAVE COST HIM EXTREMELY DEARLY, OF A RELATIVELY SMALL AREA.

"ONE HAS EVERY REASON TO ASK WHETHER THE RESULT WILL COMPENSATE FOR THE SACRIFICES OF POWER. X X X MANY EXAMPLES FROM MILITARY HISTORY SHOW THAT SIMILAR SMALL RESULTS GAINED BY GREAT EFFORTS MAY IN THE COURSE OF TIME PROVE EXPENSIVE AND EVEN DOWNRIGHT FATAL FOR THE ATTACKER.

ON OTHER FRONTS, THE REVIEW WENT ON, THE RED ARMY HAS PAID A TERRIBLE PRICE AND GAINED LITTLE. FOR INSTANCE, NORTHEAST OF LAKE LADOGA STALIN'S CRACK 18TH DIVISION, WHICH HAD ADVANCED-- APPARENTLY TRIUMPHANTLY--SBY WAY OF UOMAA AS FAR AS SYSKYJARVI, "FINALLY WAS WIPED OUT IN FEBRUARY X X X SHATTERED BIT BY BIT."

"SHATTERING OF THE 18TH DIVISION IS TO BE REGARDED AS AT LEAST AS FINE AND IMPORTANT AN ACHIEVEMENT AS THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO DIVISIONS (163D AND 44TH) IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY AT SUOMUSSALMI."

IN THE AIR, THE REVIEW POINTED OUT, SOVIET LOSSES WERE ALMOST AS GREAT DURING THE SHORT MONTH OF FEBRUARY AS DURING THE PREVIOUS TWO MONTHS PUT TOGETHER.

THE FINNS CLAIMED THEY SHOT DOWN 251 RUSSIAN PLANES DURING THE PREVIOUS TWO MONTHS PUT TOGETHER.

THE FINNS CLAIMED THEY SHOT DOWN 251 RUSSIAN PLANES DURING THE MONTH, WITH 53 ADDITIONAL REPORTS STILL AWAITING CONFIRMATION. DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE WAR THE RED AIR FORCE LOST AN AGGREGATE OF 538 PLANES, THE REVIEW ASSERTED, NOT COUNTING UNCONFIRMED REPORTS WHICH LATER MAY RAISE THAT TOTAL.

"IN THE THIRD MONTH OF THE WAR THE FINNISH DEFENSE HAS SHOWN ELASTICITY AND STRENGTH ON THE ISTHMUS," THE SUMMARY CONCLUDED. "ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER NORTH OF LAKE LADOGA IT HAS SHOWN ITS CAPACITY FOR SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS."

SN929PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 1, (AP)-- TRANSFER OF 13,000 FAMILIES TO THE TAJIKISTAN COTTON BELT NEAR THE CASPIAN WAS ORDERED TODAY IN A GOVERNMENT DECREE WHICH DIRECTED THAT THE AREA STEP UP ITS RAW COTTON PRODUCTION--ABOUT 171,000 TONS IN 1939--TO 312,000 TONS BY 1945.

30.24-947

30.24-947

THE DECREE, SIGNED BY JOSEF STALIN AND PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOFF, ALSO ORDERED AN INCREASE IN THE SIZE OF THE AREA DEVOTED TO COTTON ~~INDUSTRIAL~~ GROWING.

MEANWHILE, NEW STATISTICS REVEALING THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE WERE PUBLISHED BY THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA.

THE STATISTICS DISCLOSED THAT 10,500,000, OR 37.4 PER CENT OF ALL RUSSIAN WAGE EARNERS, ARE WOMEN. APPROXIMATELY 19,000,000 WOMEN WORK ON FARMS, INCLUDING 40,000 WHO SERVE AS TRACTOR DRIVERS. AN ADDITIONAL 110,000 MORE WERE LISTED AS LEARNING TO DRIVE TRACTORS.

THE SUPREME PARLIAMENT NUMBERS 1,625 WOMEN MEMBERS, AND A THIRD ~~MEMBERSHIP~~ -- OR NEARLY 500,000 -- OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPUTIES ARE WOMEN.

APPL MOSCOW 018103A-305P

MOSCOW, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAID TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE FEAR TO ATTACK GERMANY AND THEREFORE ARE CONDUCTING A DESPERATE DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE DESIGNED TO INVOLVE THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NEUTRALS IN THE WAR.

"TOGETHER WITH THE UNITED STATES THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WAR-HUNGERS ARE SEEKING A TEMPORARY UNDERSTANDING WITH JAPAN AT THE EXPENSE OF CHINA IN ORDER TO DIVERT JAPANESE EXPANSION AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND EXTEND A WORLD WAR TO THE PACIFIC," IZVESTIA STATED.

"ENGLAND'S ONLY INDISPUTABLE DIPLOMATIC VICTORY IS THAT OVER FRANCE, WHICH HAS BECOME THE MODEST ARMOR-BEARER OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM."

IZVESTIA SAID THAT RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO ASSIST THE BRITISH POLICY OF ENCIRCLEMENT OF GERMANY CONSTITUTED THE GREATEST DEFEAT OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN HISTORY.

VD223PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 1 -- (AP) -- TASS, OFFICIAL SO-

VIET NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT P.A. TURKHIN, SUCCEEDED BY VICE-COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS V.P. POTENKIN YESTERDAY AS COMMISSAR OF EDUCATION, HAD RELINQUISHED HIS POST AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

A TRANSFER FOR POTENKIN, WHO HAD BEEN RIGHT-HAND MAN TO MAXIM LITVINOFF, HAD BEEN FORECAST ALMOST SINCE PREMIER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOFF REPLACED ~~MAXIM~~ LITVINOFF AS COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS LAST MAY.

TURKHIN, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE LENINGRAD

1937.

NEW TASS 88 711A

As Add - London - May 1 (Culmery)

HE COMMENTED THAT THIS AIR WAR IS BEING FOUGHT "ON DRAWING BOARDS AND IN DESIGN SHOPS NO LESS THAN IN THE FIELD."

ALREADY, IT WAS ASSERTED, "CRACK FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS IN SERVICE ON BOTH SIDES ARE OUTMODED BY NEWER TYPES ON THE STOCKS" OF FACTORIES, AND "GERMANY IS FACED WITH RAPIDLY GROWING OBSOLESCENCE OF THOUSANDS OF AIRCRAFT SO FAR USED ONLY AS THREATS."

IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP ABREAST OF DESIGN, GERMANY IS REPORTED TO HAVE DEVELOPED A NEW HEINKEL PLANE POWERED WITH NEW TYPE DAIMLER-BENZ MOTORS PRODUCING 4,500 HORSEPOWER AND 350 MILES AN HOUR SPEED.

BRITISH DESIGNERS SAY THEY WILL HAVE AN ANSWER TO THIS OR ANY NEW GERMAN CRAFT, "JUST AS OUR VICKERS SPITFIRES AND HAWKER HURRICANES HAVE MASTERED EXISTING HEINKELS AND DORNIERS."

(GERMANY YESTERDAY CELEBRATED THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS AIR FORCE REORGANIZATION IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY. AIR MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY, PRAISED GERMAN AERIAL POWER AND THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED IN THE AIR SERVICE.

("FIGHT ON IN THE SAME SPIRIT UNTIL FINAL VICTORY IS OURS," HE EXHORTED HIS MEN.)

EVEN THOUGH MASS BOMBING ATTACKS HAVE NOT DEVELOPED, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN PERIODICALLY WARNING THE PUBLIC THAT AN AERIAL "BLITZKRIEG" MIGHT COME WITH THE WARM WEATHER OF SPRING, AND HAS CONTINUED TO MOVE HUNDREDS OF CLERKS OUT OF LONDON TO DISPERSE THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT. DETAILS WERE WORKED OUT BEFORE THE WAR

FOR DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT OF AIR RAIDS.

THOUSANDS OF BUSINESS OFFICE STAFFS ARE CONTINUING TO WORK IN "EMERGENCY" HEADQUARTERS IN "SAFE" PROVINCIAL AREAS, ALTHOUGH SOME FIRMS BROUGHT THEIR EMPLOYEES BACK TO THE CITY WHEN THEY BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE DANGERS OF BOMBINGS WERE EXAGGERATED.

MEANWHILE, THE WAR OFFICE EXPECTS THE ARMY TO ABSORB ABOUT 25,000 MEN MONTHLY THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. SOME OF HIGHER MEDICAL RATING THAN REQUIRED FOR THE ARMY WILL BE DRAFTED INTO THE AIR FORCE AND THE NAVY.

MANY WILL BE KEPT IN VITAL CIVILIAN JOBS UNDER A NATIONAL REGISTRATION PROGRAM. HOWEVER, PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO EMPLOY AT LEAST 1,000,000 WOMEN IN MUNITIONS FACTORIES AND OTHER WAR INDUSTRIES.

THE EXTENT OF EXPANSION OF THE FIGHTING FORCES ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR, IS CLOAKED IN WARTIME SECRECY, BUT THE NAVY IS KNOWN TO BE INCREASING ITS STRENGTH AT A RATE IN EXCESS OF THE "ONE NEW SHIP EVERY WEEK" PROGRAM DISCLOSED LAST YEAR.

IT HAS BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE WAR THIS FAR, WITH 30 NAVAL VESSELS ACKNOWLEDGED LOST AND ABOUT 3,000 MEN KILLED IN A THREE-DIMENSIONAL STRUGGLE AGAINST MINES AND SUBMARINES, SURFACE CRAFT AND AERIAL RAIDERS.

A MERCHANT SHIP CONVOY SYSTEM, ADOPTED IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR, WAS DESCRIBED AS A SUCCESS, WITH ONLY A SCORE OF SHIPS LOST OUT OF ABOUT 2,000 CONVOYED.

THE COST OF THIS AND THE OTHER WAR EFFORTS ISN'T OFTEN MENTIONED THESE DAYS. TAXATION TAKES AT LEAST 37 PER CENT OF EVERYONE'S INCOME TO HELP PROVIDE THE £6,000,000 (NEARLY \$24,000,000) A DAY WHICH THE WAR IS COSTING, BUT MOST BRITONS SEEM TO ACCEPT THIS AS PART OF THEIR INEVITABLE BURDEN.

30.24-949

THE PUBLIC ALSO IS ENDURING FOOD RATIONING, NOW APPLIED ONLY TO BUTTER, SUGAR AND BACON, AND RESTRICTIONS ON GASOLINE WHICH HAVE CUT CIVILIAN HIGHWAY TRAFFIC IN HALF. TRAFFIC FATALITIES HAVE DOUBLED, HOWEVER, OWING MAINLY TO THE BLACKOUT.

DESPITE GOVERNMENT WARNINGS AGAINST A SPIRALING OF WAGES AND PRICES, LIVING COSTS HAVE MOUNTED INEVITABLY AND THE WAGES IN MOST INDUSTRIES HAVE RISEN EITHER THROUGH UNION NEGOTIATIONS OR BY VOLUNTARY ACTION OF EMPLOYERS.

FH300AES

Add London Mar I (middle town)
SOURCES CLOSE TO THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE ANNOUNCED THAT MIDNIGHT WAS ZERO HOUR FOR THE START OF A BLOCKADE ON GERMAN COAL SHIPMENTS TO ITALY. RELIABLE SHIPPING SOURCES WERE SAID THERE WERE 16 ITALIAN COLLIERIES NOW LOADING GERMAN COAL IN ROTTERDAM. ALL MUST SAIL BY MIDNIGHT TO ESCAPE CONTRABAND CONTROL AND CONFISCATION.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, WHOSE SCOUT PLANES SLIPPED OVER THE BATTLE LINES INTO GERMANY AGAIN LAST NIGHT FOR THE SIXTH TIME IN SEVEN DAYS TO PLOT COMMUNICATIONS, BRIDGES AND FACTORIES ON GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SEAPSSSSSSSSSSSS/9

LINE INTO GERMANY AGAIN LAST NIGHT FOR THE SIXTH TIME IN SEVEN DAYS TO PLOT COMMUNICATIONS, BRIDGES AND FACTORIES ON GENERAL HEADQUARTERS MAPS, SENT FIGHTERS AGAINST AIR RAIDERS. PURSUIT PLANES REPELLED A GERMAN PLANE WHICH BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED THE FIGHTING BOAT COURAGE.

AT SUNSET FL

(MORE) KX/HU204PCS

30.24-949

LONDON, MARCH 1--(AP)--A DOCUMENT PURPORTING TO EMBODY GERMAN PEACE TERMS WAS PUBLISHED TODAY BY THE BRITISH PRESS, WHICH DESCRIBED IT AS "AMAZING" AND "DUBIOUS."

THE DAILY HERALD SAID "OFFICIALS WERE UNABLE TO REGARD IT AS A GENUINE PEACE OFFER FROM GERMANY. IT SAID THE DOCUMENT WAS SPONSORED BY THE BRITISH COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT IN EUROPE, WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE COME THROUGH THE GERMAN MINISTER IN DUBLIN, AND CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

AGREEMENT BY GERMANY TO AN INDEPENDENT "RECONSTRUCTED" POLAND; FREEDOM FOR RECONSTITUTED CZECH AND SLOVAK STATES; GENERAL DISARMAMENT; MEMBERSHIP IN A REFORMED LEAGUE OF NATIONS; RETURN OF ALL OR SOME OF GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIES OR SOME OTHER METHOD OF PROVIDING GERMANY WITH ADEQUATE RAW MATERIALS.

FH712AES

LONDON, MARCH 1 -- (AP) -- CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, OPPOSITION LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DISCLOSED TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED MANY CABLES FROM THE UNITED STATES PROTESTING NEW BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE OF LAND BY ARABS TO JEWS IN PALESTINE.

MAR 2 1940

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BB745A

Add London - Mar I

LONDON--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX THEIR AREAS. BRITAIN'S ACTION AGAINST GERMAN COAL EXPORTS, WHICH NORMALLY AMOUNT TO 6,000,000 TONS BY SEA AND 3,000,000 BY RAIL, CLOSES THE PERIOD OF GRACE GIVEN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO MAKE NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECURING ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF COAL. THE ORIGINAL ORDER

IN COUNCIL WAS APPROVED ON NOVEMBER 27. ITALY WAS WARNED AT THE TIME, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN OFFICE CIRCLES, THAT CONTROL WOULD EVENTUALLY BE CLAMPED ON GERMAN COAL EXPORTS.

THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE HAS OFFERED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WELSH COAL "PROVIDING ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE TO PAY FOR IT."

THESE "ARRANGEMENTS," AS DESCRIBED BY MINISTRY SOURCES, WOULD MEAN COMPLETION OF THE ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS, RECENTLY SUSPENDED BY ITALY. "EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE COURSE OF RECENT COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DISCUSSIONS IN ROME TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL PURCHASES BY THIS COUNTRY IN ITALY WHICH WOULD ENABLE HER TO PAY FOR COAL SUPPLIES," THESE SOURCES SAID.

THEY ALSO AVERRED THAT ALTHOUGH DIFFICULTIES HAD ARISEN IN COMPLETING AN \$80,000,000 DEAL--\$32,000,000 OF WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO GO TO ITALY FOR ARMAMENTS AND TRAINING PLANES--THE IMPOSITION OF THE EXPORT CONTROL COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED REPRISAL FOR THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN.

IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT THAT FEARS WERE FELT IN WALES THAT ITALY WOULD RETALIATE FOR THE BRITISH ACTION BY TRANSFERRING HER PURCHASES TO THE AMERICAN MARKET, THUS CAUSING THE LOSS OF A POSSIBLE MARKET FOR 2,000,000 TONS OF WELSH COAL. IN ROME COMMERCIAL CIRCLES YESTERDAY IT WAS SAID ITALY WAS CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF 3,000,000 TONS OF BITUMINOUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PORTUGAL, ALWAYS A HEAVY USER OF WELSH COAL, ALSO IS MAKING INQUIRIES IN THE AMERICAN MARKET, ACCORDING TO FINANCIAL SOURCES, BECAUSE OF PORTUGAL'S INABILITY TO OBTAIN NORMAL QUANTITIES FROM WALES.

P838PES

LONDON, MARCH 1--(FRIDAY)--(AP)--THE 5,391-TON FRENCH STEAMER P.L.M. 25 WAS DISCLOSED TODAY TO HAVE SUNK TUESDAY IN THE NORTH SEA AFTER TWO EXPLOSIONS. FOUR MEMBERS OF HER CREW WERE KILLED AND 39 OTHERS RESCUED BY A BRITISH WARSHIP.

RQ 122AES

LONDON, MARCH 1 - (AP) -- THE WAR OFFICE COULDN'T SAY TODAY WHETHER JOSEPH (ROBIN HOOD) GREEN HAD TURNED IN HIS BOW AND ARROW FOR A BRITISH ARMY RIFLE.

BECAUSE THE 22-YEAR-OLD MARKSMAN WAS GOING TO JOIN THE ARMY HE WAS LEFT OFF YESTERDAY UNDER A £2 (8s) PEACE BOND FOR A YEAR AFTER HE HAD SHOT "SOCIAL CREDIT" INTO NO. 10 DOWNING STREET WITH A STEEL-TIPPED ARROW AND BARELY HAD MISSED A CABINET MEMBER IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

THE GREEN-JACKETED YOUTH, WHO DREW A LONG BOW AND SPED HIS SLANDERHEADED ARROW THROUGH A DOWNING STREET WINDOW IN THE INTERESTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT, LAUNCHED IN ALBERTA (CANADA) SEVERAL YEARS AGO, WAS NOT AT HIS BOARDING-HOUSE TODAY.

"WE CAN'T TELL YOU IF HE JOINED UP," A WAR OFFICE OFFICIAL SAID. "HUNDREDS DO EVERY DAY, YOU KNOW. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE ARMY, YOU KNOW. SORRY, BUT WE CAN'T TAKE THE TIME TO FIND HIM."

30.24-951

30.24-951

LONDON, MAR. 1--(AP)-- GERMANY STARTED MANUFACTURING MAGNETIC MINES AS EARLY AS 1938, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WHEN OFFICIAL BRITISH QUARTERS RELEASED A ~~FILE~~ ^{FIRST} DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE UNDERWATER ~~TERMINALS~~ WHICH GERMANY ~~UNLEASHED~~ AGAINST BRITAIN LAST DECEMBER.

THE BRITISH STORY TOLD OF HOW FOUR BRITONS, EXPERTS ON MINES, RISKED THEIR LIVES TO PROBE THE MYSTERIES OF ONE OF THESE MINES AFTER IT WAS DROPPED FROM A GERMAN SEAPLANE IN THE THAMES ESTUARY.

IT WAS A 1,500-POUND PEAR-SHAPED ~~MINES~~ ^{DEVICE} WITH TWO DETONATORS, ONE SET TO FIRE A 700-POUND ~~FORCE~~ ^{FORCE} OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE ON CONTACT-- IN CASE IT HIT THE DECK OF A SHIP-- AND THE OTHER ~~GOVERNING~~ ^{GOVERNING} THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE.

THE MAGNETIC PART WORKS THIS WAY, THE BRITISH ~~SAY~~ ^{PASSED} WHEN THE MAGNETIC FIELD OF A STEEL SHIP ~~PASSES~~ OVERHEAD IT RELEASES A MAGNET WHICH THEN MAKES CONTACT WITH THE DETONATOR, FIRING THE MINE.

THE ~~MINES~~ CONTACT DETONATOR, WHICH WOULD EXPLODE THE MINE

IF IT ~~MINES~~ WERE DROPPED ON A SHIP'S DECK, IS NOT SENSITIVE ENOUGH TO WORK WHEN THE MINE IS DROPPED INTO THE WATER. THIS IS OFTEN DONE BY PARACHUTE.

CP 1600..APL..HTL..1130A

LONDON, MARCH 1, (AP)-- A BOMB, WHICH POLICE SAID THEY BELIEVED MIGHT HAVE BEEN PLANTED BY MEMBERS OF THE OUTLAWED IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, SHATTERED SEVERAL WINDOWS IN A LONDON STORE AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT. NO ONE WAS INJURED.

LONDON, MARCH 1--(AP)--AN "AMAZING PEACE DOCUMENT," PUBLISHED IN THE BRITISH PRESS AND PURPORTING TO OUTLINE TERMS ON WHICH GERMANY WOULD AGREE TO AN ARMISTICE, WAS DISMISSED AS "BRITISH LIES" TONIGHT BY THE GERMAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE.

THE DAILY HERALD SAID THE PLAN WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE COME THROUGH THE GERMAN MINISTER IN DUBLIN.

IT CONTAINED THESE TERMS:

AGREEMENT BY GERMANY TO AN INDEPENDENT "RECONSTRUCTED" POLAND; FREEDOM FOR RECONSTITUTED CZECH AND SLOVAK STATES; GENERAL DISARMAMENT; MEMBERSHIP IN A REFORMED LEAGUE OF NATIONS; RETURN OF ALL OR SOME OF GERMANY'S COLONIES OR SOME METHOD OF PROVIDING GERMANY WITH ADEQUATE RAW MATERIALS.

SN932PES

LONDON, MARCH 1 (AP)--- THE AIR MINISTRY
ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ~~FLY OVER BERLIN~~ *reached Berlin*

~~REACHED BERLIN~~ *during the night* (x)

IT WAS THE THIRD ^{BRITISH} SCOUTING EXCURSION
REPORTED WITHIN A WEEK TO HAVE REACHED THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

THE AIR MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"IN THE COURSE OF THE NIGHT AIRCRAFT OF
THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CARRIED OUT A SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL PATROLS AND
RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

"THESE INCLUDED STANDING PATROL OF THE
FRISIAN ISLANDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESTRICTING ACTIVITIES OF
ENEMY MINELAYING, *and*

AIRCRAFT AND RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS OVER
THE BALTIC PORTS OF KIEL AND ~~LUBERK~~ *LUEBECK* ^{MAR 2 1940}

FOUR AIRCRAFT FURTHER RECONNOITERED A
NUMBER ^R OF IMPORTANT TOWNS IN NORTHWEST GERMANY, INCLUDING

HAMBURG, BREMEN AND HANOVER AND THE PORTS OF ~~CLIP~~
and BRISBUTTEL IN HELGOLAND BIGHT.

"IN ADDITION OUR AIRCRAFT AGAIN
PENETRATED ~~IN~~ CENTRAL GERMANY AND REACHED BERLIN."

LONDON, FEB ~~23~~ *24* (AP)---THERE IS A GOODNIGHT SONG

RINGING THROUGH LONDON WHICH GOES:

GOT YOUR TORCHLIGHT ? YES.

GOT YOUR GAS MASK ? YES.

ALL RIGHT. GOODNIGHT.

BUT IT TELLS YOU ONLY HALF OF THE STORY. BEFORE YOU

~~THE DOOR LOCK BEHIND YOU~~ *not* YOU NOT ONLY CHECK YOUR FLASHLIGHT

AND MASK BUT ALSO MAKE SURE YOU HAVE YOUR IDENTITY CARD AND RATION

BOOKS AS WELL. *not moved*

SIX MONTHS OF WAR HAVE GIVEN CIVILIANS WAR HABITS THEY

DON'T EVEN THINK ABOUT. A TORCH IN THE SOCKET IS AS MUCH A MATTER

OF COURSE AS A WALLET. AND LONDON'S CITIZENS THREADS ITS WAY THROUGH

JUTTING SANDWICH BARRICADES AND FORTIFIED POLICE BOXES AS IF THERE

HAD NEVER BEEN ANY OTHER ROUTE FROM PLACE TO PLACE. THEY EVEN FORGET

THE WAR ITSELF.

OCCASIONALLY THEY MAY LOOK UP TO SEE A BARRAGE

BALLOON IN DIM OUTLINE AND REMEMBER THAT WAR IS HERE. *but*

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~~THE EVER-PRESENT, UNLIT SIGNS POINTING TO AIRRAID~~
~~SHELTERS, PARK TRENCHES, FIRE BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, FIRST AID~~
~~STATIONS AND THE WHITE PAINTED DIRECTIONS ALMOST RESEMBLING~~
~~WHAT THEY MEAN.~~

BLACKED OUT NIGHTS HAVE ALTERED LIFE. THEY HAVE
SENT SLEEP LOVING ENGLISHMEN TO BED EVEN EARLIER. THEY HAVE
SHORTENED THE WORKING DAY SLIGHTLY TO ENABLE OFFICE WORKERS TO GET
HOME BEFORE BLACKOUT TIME. SUMMERTIME MAY CHANGE THAT.

NIGHTS LOOK DEAD, BUT STREET APPEARANCES ARE
DECEPTIVE. PUBLIC HOUSES AND ~~RESTAURANTS~~ ^{are brightly}
~~BRASSERIES CALLED COUNTRY HOUSES HAVE BRIGHTLY LIT, CEILING INTERIORS~~
~~BEHIND DESERTED LOOKING FRONTS, SIMILARLY, GLOBE SALOONS~~
~~CONTAINING SHOOTING GALLERIES AND PIN BALL EMPORIUMS AND DANCE~~
~~HALLS DO A BUSY BUSINESS. IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE A YOUNG MAN'S~~
~~PATRIOTIC DUTY TO ATTEND PLACES SET UP TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS~~
~~DANCE HALLS WITH CATERERS ATTACHED.~~

BUT CLOSING HOURS ARE EARLY -- 10.30 OR 11 O'CLOCK,

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AND THE PRE-WAR ORCHESTRA, AS LIKELY AS NOT, HAS Dwindled TO A
~~PIANO WITH AMPLIFIERS, OR A SOLITARY PIANIST OR ORGANIST.~~

~~THESE IMAGES HAVE OTHER LOOK TO THEM.~~

It's hazardous to get out alone
~~AT NIGHT. THEY DON'T STAY OUT FOR UNFAMILIAR ADDRESSES CASUALLY~~

~~IN THE DARK.~~ LONDON IS CONFUSING UNDER THE BEST OF CONDITIONS,
THE LONDONER HIRES A TAXI IF HE CAN AFFORD IT, OR FINDS OUT THE
NEAREST UNDERGROUND OR BUS STATION. ~~ONCE THERE HE ASKS FOR~~
~~EVERY PLACE THAT SHOWS LIGHT.~~ 1940

~~MAYBE HE DOESN'T USE HIS OWN FLASHLIGHT VERY MUCH BUT~~
~~FOLLOWS SOMEBODY THAT HAS ONE LIT. IF SO, HE IS A "PARASITE"~~
~~LONDON'S NEW NIGHT TIME DEFINITION.~~

THE COMPUTER RUSHING HOME IN A TRAIN TO BEAT THE
DARKNESS IS INEVITABLY AT THE BEST PART OF WHAT HE HAPPENS TO BE
READING WHEN SNAP - BLACKOUT TIME, AND LIGHTS GO OUT. THERE IS A
GENERAL RUSTLE AND GRIMBLE AS PASSENGERS FIRST SPREAD OUT PAPERS
~~TRYING TO READ THEM IN THE DARK.~~

SOME TRAINS HAVE READING LIGHTS THAT THROW A THIN BEAM DOWN EACH SIDE OF THE AISLE, BUT IT TAKES GOOD EYES TO KEEP ON READING BY THEM.

ONCE THE LONDONER GETS HOME HE SITS DOWN TO A SURPRISE MEAL. IT IS NOT WHAT HE HOPED TO HAVE, BUT WHAT HIS WIFE OR COOK WAS ABLE TO FIND AND - MORE IMPORTANT - PAY FOR. ^{Cost a} FOOD IS ABOUT A THIRD HIGHER THAN ~~IT WAS~~ A YEAR AGO, AND THE CUSTOMER CAN'T ALWAYS GET WHAT HE WANTS. THAT'S WHY THE HOUSEHOLD BOSS ALWAYS DRINKS HIS WEEKLY BUTTER, BACON, SUGAR RATION - IF HE CAN AFFORD TO. IT IS THE SAME WITH HIS LUNCHEON IN THE CITY. THE STANDARD LUNCH OF SOUP, A SLICE OF MEAT WITH POTATOES, ^{AND} SOME KIND OF CABBAGE, AND PASTRY USUALLY COSTS 50 TO 75 CENTS IN COMPARISON WITH THE PRE-WAR 35 TO 50 CENTS. ANYTHING CHEAPER IS OF THE FISH PIE, STEWED TRIPE OR SHEPHERD'S PIE ORDER. THE CUSTOMER ORDINARILY GETS MARGARINE UNLESS HE CALLS FOR BUTTER - THE MAXIMUM LEGAL PAY BEING ABOUT THE SIZE OF THREE HALF DOLLARS.

THE COST OF LIVING HAS RISEN STATISTICALLY ABOUT A

THIRD, BUT EXTRAS ~~WHICH~~ CALL FOR A PENNY HERE AND A PENNY THERE,

SUCH AS ~~CIGARETTES~~ HAVE RISEN ~~WHICH~~ IN EVEN GREATER DEGREE.

LOW SALARIED WORKERS HAVE KEPT DOWN THE COST OF LIVING BY BUYING WHAT IS CHEAPEST AND BY DOING WITHOUT THE EXTRAS. TO THEM, IT IS PART OF WINNING THE WAR - WHEN THEY LEAVE OFF GRUMBLING AND TALK SERIOUSLY ABOUT IT.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 1.- (AP)-- AFTER

A HALF-YEAR OF WAR WITH NAZI GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN IS EXPANDING HER WAR MACHINE TO UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIONS TO MEET POSSIBLE LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENTS ~~ON LAND AND IN THE AIR~~ IN THE SPRING.

MAR 2 1940
~~HAS BEEN AT GRIPS~~
~~THE NAZI~~ WITH ~~GERMANY~~
SINCE THE WAR STARTED ~~AND LITTLE LESS THAN A YEAR AGO~~ ~~SEA BATTLE~~
COULD INTENSIFY ~~THE~~ ~~WAR~~

FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES THE WAR STARTED SEPT. 1 WHEN GERMANY STARTED HER INVASION OF POLAND. THIS BROUGHT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TO DECLARE WAR ~~ON~~ SEPT. 3. THEIRS,

INCIDENTALLY, HAVE BEEN THE ONLY FORMAL DECLARATIONS OF WAR
IN EUROPE, COUNTING ALSO THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN CONFLICT.

THE EXTENT OF THE EXPANSION OF BRITAIN'S THREE
FIGHTING SERVICES--LAND, SEA AND AIR--IS CLOAKED BEHIND THE
WARTIME EXPEDIENT OF A SECRET ^{Budget} "TAKEN" VOTES OF ~~THE~~
£100 FOR EACH MAJOR ITEM IN THE NATIONAL ESTIMATES.

THE NAVY, WHICH HAS BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE WAR THUS FAR
WITH ~~30~~ ^{SUNK and about 3,000} SHIPS ACKNOWLEDGED ~~AND 2,000~~ ^{LOST SINCE}
~~SEPTEMBER 3~~, IS KNOWN TO BE INCREASING ITS STRIKING POWER AT A
RATE FAR IN EXCESS OF "ONE NEW SHIP EVERY WEEK" PROGRAM DISCLOSED
LAST YEAR.

THE NAVY IS RETICENT ABOUT CLAIMING ANTI-SUBMARINE
SUCCESSSES BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF KNOWING CONCLUSIVELY
~~WHEN THE ATTACK VESSELS ACTUALLY ARE SUNK.~~ ^{Submarines} NEVERTHELESS THE
NAVY IS CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE VICTORY IN THE "THREE DIMENSIONAL
WAR" AGAINST MINES AND UNDERWATER CRAFT, SURFACE RAIDERS, AND
PLANES THAT BOB AND MACHINE-GUN COASTAL SHIPPING.

STARTING ~~WHERE~~ WHERE IT LEFT OFF IN 1918, THE NAVY

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RAPIDLY INNOVATED MEASURES TO MEET THE MENACE OF MINES AND
SUBMARINE ATTACKS--FAMILIAR ENOUGH IN THE WORLD WAR--AND ALSO HAD
TO COMBAT NEW WEAPONS LIKE MAGNETIC MINES ON THE SEA BED,
BY AIRPLANES AND SUBMARINES.

~~THE~~ ^{for merchant ships} CONVOY SYSTEM INNOVATED BY BRITAIN IN 1917 WAS ADOPTED
DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THIS WAR, AS PROOF OF ITS SUCCESS
BRITISH NAVAL SOURCES POINT OUT THAT ONLY ^{about a score} ~~19~~ OF 8,969 SHIPS
CONVOYED HAVE BEEN LOST BY ENEMY ACTION.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WAR FROM BRITAIN'S VIEWPOINT WERE THE
SOUTH ATLANTIC
BATTLE RESULTING IN THE SCUTTLING OF GERMANY'S
POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE IN MONTEVIDEO HARBOR AND THE
RESCUE OF 299 BRITISH MERCHANT SEAMEN FROM THE GRAF SPEE'S SUPPLY
SHIP, ALTHOUGH, ^{in Norwegian waters}

THE ~~INVASION OF~~ ^{in Norwegian waters} NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS TO
EFFECT THE RESCUE WAS ORDERED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND CAUSED
WORLD-WIDE DISCUSSION ON THE TECHNICALITIES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE ~~BRITISH~~ WAR OFFICE IS HEADED BY OLIVER STANLEY,
WHO REPLACED THE POPULAR LESLIE MORGENTHAU IN AN OVERNIGHT

CABINET SHUFFLE BY PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, THE WAR MINISTRY IS SPEEDING THE CALLING-UP OF MEN FOR THE ARMY.

ANTICIPATING FINER WEATHER THIS SPRING AFTER A SEVERE WINTER THAT BOGGED DOWN TRANSPORTATION AND CREATED ^a WIDESPREAD FUEL SHORTAGE,

THE WAR OFFICE EXPECTS THE ARMY TO ABSORB AROUND 250,000 MEN MONTHLY THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. THE CURRENT PROGRAM WAS ANNOUNCED JANUARY 1 AND WILL CALL UP MEN FROM 20 TO 27 IN SEVEN AGE GROUPS, SOME OF THE MEN COMING UNDER A HIGHER MEDICAL STANDARD

THAN THAT REQUIRED FOR THE ARMY WILL BE DRAFTED FOR THE NAVY OR AIR FORCE. MANY WILL REMAIN IN CIVILIAN JOBS UNDER A NATIONAL REGISTRATION SCHEME DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE DISPLACEMENT OF KEY MEN FROM VITAL INDUSTRIES.

THE REGISTER, ALREADY REVISED THREE TIMES, ^{MAR 2 1940} PROBABLY WILL BE RELAXED AS THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR INCREASES THE DEMAND FOR FIGHTING MEN. ~~TO MEET THE CONTINUING DRAIN ON THE ARMY,~~ PLANS ARE BEING WORKED OUT TO EMPLOY AT LEAST 1,000,000 WOMEN IN MUNITIONS ~~INDUSTRIES~~ FACTORIES AND OTHER WAR INDUSTRIES. THE WOMEN ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO REPLACE MEN AS BUS DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, TRAIN

GUARDS, AND IN MANY OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY JOBS.

THE FAILURE OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TO LAUNCH MASS ATTACKS WHICH BRITAIN EXPECTED HOURLY DURING THE FIRST WEEKS OF THE WAR HAS BOOSTED THE POPULAR CONFIDENCE IN THE NATION'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES ^{and has permitted} ~~AND IS WIDELY REGARDED AS GIVING BRITAIN THE~~ ~~OPPORTUNITY~~ TO SPEED THE EXPANSION OF THE ~~ROYAL~~ AIR FORCE UNDISTURBED BY MAJOR FIGHTING.

BRITONS ^{now} APPARENTLY ARE BEGINNING TO BELIEVE THAT ~~THEY~~ ~~NEED~~ ~~CONSIDER~~ ~~THE~~ ~~GERMAN~~ ~~THREATS~~ ~~ARE~~ ~~NOT~~ ~~SO~~ ~~MUCH~~ ~~BLUFF~~ AND EVEN IF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ^{IS} ~~IS~~ CAPABLE OF MAKING MASS RAIDS ON BRITAIN IT IS BEING HELD BACK EITHER BECAUSE GERMANY CANNOT AFFORD TO WASTE MEN AND MATERIAL OR BECAUSE THE NAZI LEADERS ARE FEARFUL OF REPRISALS.

EVERYONE IN BRITAIN APPEARS TO BELIEVE ~~THE~~ REPRISALS WOULD BE LAUNCHED IMMEDIATELY AGAINST BERLIN AND OTHER MAJOR OBJECTIVES ^{Many now believe} ~~ON THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE BELIEVE~~ THAT IF THE GERMAN SQUADRONS ATTEMPTED TO RAID ANY BIG "TARGET" AREA THEY ~~WOULD~~ ^{COULD} PENETRATE THE EXTENSIVE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES ENCIRCLING LONDON AND EVERY OTHER BIG CITY IN THE COUNTRY.

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THOUSANDS OF OFFICE STAFFS ARE WORKING IN "EMERGENCY" HEADQUARTERS IN THE COUNTRY OR PROVINCIAL CITIES IN "SAFE" AREAS. SOME FIRMS BROUGHT THEIR EMPLOYEES BACK TO TOWN BECAUSE THE LACK OF BOMBING CONVINCED THEM THE DANGERS OF AN AIR ATTACK WERE EXAGGERATED.

But THE GOVERNMENT, PERIODICALLY ^{WARNING} THE PUBLIC THAT THE AERIAL "BLITZKRIEG" MIGHT DEVELOP IN THE SPRING, HAS CONTINUED TO MOVE HUNDREDS OF CLERKS OUT OF LONDON IN A BIG-SCALE MIGRATION, DESIGNED TO DISPERSE THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT ~~IN A WIDE AREA~~. HERE DETAILED PLANS WORKED OUT BEFORE THE WAR TO DECENTRALIZE THE GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT OF AIR RAIDS.

TAXATION THAT TAKES AT LEAST 37 PER CENT OF EVERY ONE'S INCOME TO PROVIDE £6,000,000 DAILY, WHICH THE WAR IS COSTING BRITAIN, ISN'T OFTEN MENTIONED THESE DAYS. MOST BRITONS SEEM TO TAKE IT AS PART OF THE INEVITABLE BURDEN ~~OF THE WORLD~~ ON THE WORLD.

~~URGENT MESSAGE FROM CHAMBERLAIN~~ THE GOVERNMENT FREQUENTLY HAS WARNED THE PUBLIC IT MUST PREPARE FOR "ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE" SACRIFICES IN ADDITIONAL TAXATION AND

INCREASING INTERFERENCE IN THE NORMAL HABITS OF DAILY LIFE.

CHAMBERLAIN, PROSECUTING THE WAR WITH THE SAME DETERMINATION HE USED IN ~~THE LONG STRUGGLE~~ FOR APPEASEMENT, HAS SHOWN NO SIGN OF QUITTING AND APPARENTLY IS MORE POPULAR TODAY ^{even before} ~~THAN AT ANY TIME IN~~

~~HIS CAREER~~

He is nearly 71 years old

that section

THE PUBLIC THAT MIGHT BE DISSATISFIED WITH HIS MATTER-

OF-FACT UTTERANCES IN PARLIAMENT GETS PLENTY OF ENJOYMENT FROM

THE FREQUENT BURSTS OF ORATORY FROM THE FIRST LORD OF THE

ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHO FAST IS BECOMING A NATIONAL HERO.

THE RATIONING OF GASOLINE IN THE FIRST MONTH OF THE WAR

COUPLED WITH INCREASED TAXATION ON AUTOMOBILES CUT CIVILIAN TRAFFIC

IN HALF, ALTHOUGH ROAD FATALITIES DOUBLED MAINLY DUE TO

THE ~~CONTINUING~~ BLACKOUT.

FOOD RATIONING AT PRESENT ^{applies only to} ~~IS AFFECTING ONLY~~ BUTTER,

SUGAR AND BACON, IT PROBABLY WILL BE EXTENDED TO COVER ^{MEAT} ~~MEAT~~.

WAGES-PRICES SPIRAL, LIVING COSTS HAVE MOUNTED AND WAGES OF MOST INDUSTRIES HAVE RISEN EITHER AS A RESULT OF TRADE UNION NEGOTIATION OR VOLUNTARY ACTION BY EMPLOYERS.

British
THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL ACCORD UNDER WHICH THE
ALLIES POOL THEIR BUYING FOR WAR NEEDS HAS BEEN *welcomed* ~~HAILED WIDELY~~
AS A POSSIBLE FOUNDATION FOR A NEW ECONOMIC ~~BRICK~~ *has* FABRIC IN
EUROPE AFTER THE WAR, ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DECLINED TO
COMMIT ITSELF TO ANY DEFINITE POSTWAR POLICY.

THE ARRIVAL ~~IN~~ IN BRITAIN OF THREE CONTINGENTS
OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS FOR ADDITIONAL TRAINING BEFORE LEAVING FOR
FRANCE AND THE POSTING OF A BIG FORCE OF AUSTRALIANS AND NEW
ZEALANDERS *in the near east* ~~TO GUARD THE SUEZ CANAL~~ WERE HAILED IN BRITAIN AS
STRIKING EVIDENCES OF THE UNITY OF ~~THE~~ *the* ~~OPINE DETERMINED TO~~
~~CRUSH NAZI~~

(END ADVANCE FOR PM OF FRIDAY, MAR 2 1940)

THE 1154P CULVERS 27/2 1154 PM

Adm London - Mar 2
THE CAPTAIN OF ONE PLANE REPORTED THAT HE HAD
IDENTIFIED AN "IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION" SOUTH OF BERLIN AND
DROPPED FLARES BEFORE CONTINUING ON TO THE CAPITAL.

NAZI PLANES ATTACKED SEVERAL BOATS DESCRIBED AS
FISHING TRAILERS OFF THE COAST OF YORKSHIRE.

PARIS, MARCH 1-(AP)--FRENCH CIVILIANS, TAKING STOCK OF THE
GOVERNMENT'S NEW BELT-TIGHTENING PROGRAM, TONIGHT FOUND THEMSELVES
FACING SHARP RESTRICTIONS ON WHAT THEY MAY EAT AND DRINK SIX DAYS
OUT OF EVERY SEVEN.

THE RESTRICTIONS, ANNOUNCED IN 17 DECREES, WILL AFFECT THE
FRENCHMAN'S DIET EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK EXCEPT SUNDAY -- AND EVEN
THEN THERE ARE LIMITS ON THE AMOUNT OF CERTAIN FOODS WHICH MAY BE
CONSUMED.

THE WEEKLY CALENDAR OF WAR-TIME PROHIBITIONS STACKS UP THIS
WAY:

MONDAY--NO BEEF, MUTTON OR VEAL DISHES.

TUESDAY--NO BEEF, NO PASTRY, CANDY OR ICE CREAM, AND NO
SPIRITS OR THE POPULAR COCKTAILS WHICH THE FRENCH CALL APERTIFS.
WINE IS NOT YET MENTIONED IN THE RESTRICTIONS.

WEDNESDAY--STILL NO PASTRY, CANDY OR ICE CREAM.

THURSDAY--ANOTHER DRINKLESS DAY SO FAR AS SPIRITS ARE CONCERNED.

FRIDAY--NO MEAT AND NO PASTRY OR SWEETS.

SATURDAY--PAY DAY, BUT NO ALCOHOL.

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO PROHIBITIONS ON THE KINDS OF FOOD OR
DRINK WHICH THE FRENCHMAN CAN OBTAIN ON SUNDAYS, HE IS LIMITED TO
TWO MAIN DISHES WITH EACH MEAL, AND ONLY ONE OF THESE CAN BE MEAT.
RESTAURANTS WILL LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF BREAD HE CAN GET--IF HE HAS
A BREAD CARD AFTER RATIONING STARTS.

THESE GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ALSO FORBID THE SERVING OF SIDE
DISHES OF BUTTER, UNLESS THEY ARE A REGULAR PART OF THE MAIN
DISHES.

THE REGULATIONS ON MEAT ALREADY ARE IN EFFECT. THE
REMAINING REGULATIONS WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE WHEN GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS ISSUE NECESSARY ORDERS TO RESTAURANTS, CAFES AND STORES.

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RESTAURANT MENUS WILL GROW SMALLER. ON DAYS WHEN THERE IS NO MEAT PROHIBITION, THE MENU CAN LIST ONLY TWO SOUPS AND NOT MORE THAN FOUR DIFFERENT KINDS OF HORS D'OEUVRES; ONE EGG DISH; THREE KINDS OF FISH, OYSTERS OR SNAILS; TWO KINDS OF VEGETABLES, OR MACARONI, SPAGHETTI OR NOODLES, AND THREE KINDS OF MEAT.

AS A PRELUDE TO THE ISSUANCE OF RATION CARDS, A GENERAL CENSUS WAS ORDERED COMPLETED BY APRIL 1. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE FIRST RATION CARDS WOULD COVER BREAD.

OTHER DECREES PROVIDED FOR RATIONING OF GASOLINE ON A MONTHLY BASIS, AND ORDERED PRICES MAINTAINED AT THE LEVEL OF SEPT. 1, 1939.

DEVELOPMENTS ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT OVERSHADOWED MEAGER NEWS FROM THE WAR ZONE.

THE MORNING COMMUNIQUE OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND REPORTED A QUIET NIGHT ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WITH SOME PATROL AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN THE LAUTER SECTOR.

SN501PES

PARIS, MARCH 1--(AP)--THE FIRST MEMBER OF A 100-MAN "FOREIGN LEGION OF THE AIR," WHICH COL. CHARLES SWEENEY^E IS SUPPOSED TO BE RECRUITING LARGELY IN AMERICA TO FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES, HAS ARRIVED IN PARIS.

HE IS SEBASTIAN DE NIER, A MEXICAN AVIATOR.

THE AVIATOR SAID SWEENEY^E SIGNED HIM UP IN LONDON TWO MONTHS AGO, EXPLAINING THAT HE WAS GOING TO RECRUIT 100 FOREIGN PILOTS TO MAKE UP TEN SQUADRONS.

DE NIER, HOWEVER, HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO FIND ANYONE IN PARIS WHO KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT THE PROJECT. SWEENEY^E WAS IN TEXAS RECENTLY^{BUT} DE NIER SAID HE THOUGHT HE WAS IN TORONTO AT PRESENT.

FMC 1135P NCRAFTLINE 00430 PM

Paris - Mar. 1

THESE DECREES WERE AMONG 10, INCLUDING THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTION, PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN BRACING ITS ECONOMIC SYSTEM FOR THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, NOW SIX MONTHS OLD.

THERE STILL MAY BE SEVERAL WEEKS OF GRACE BEFORE

RATIONING STARTS, HOWEVER. THE DECREE PROVIDED THAT A CENSUS MUST BE TAKEN, AND OBSERVERS ESTIMATE THAT THIS WILL REQUIRE ABOUT THREE MONTHS.

WHEN RATIONING DOES BECOME EFFECTIVE, THREE WEEKLY "PROHIBITION DAYS", INCLUDING THE USUAL SATURDAY PAYDAY, WILL BE PROCLAIMED TO REDUCE NATIONAL CONSUMPTION OF BE ALCOHOL.

MAR 2 1940

Add - Amsterdam - May 1.

ABOUT MIDDAY

ONE PLANE CIRCLED HALF AN HOUR OVER UTRECHT AT A GREAT HEIGHT BUT VISIBLE AT TIMES TO CROWDS WATCHING IN THE STREETS. THE TARGET OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES IN THE AMSTERDAM REGION WAS NOT VISIBLE IN THE CITY ITSELF.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES ALSO WENT INTO ACTION IN THE UTRECHT AREA, CENTRAL HOLLAND, LAST NIGHT. THE NATIONALITY OF THE PLANES FIRED ON WAS NOT ESTABLISHED.

ARR 01350 ON 906 A

Add - Rotterdam - May 1

ROTTERDAM ALREADY HAS LOST THREE-QUARTERS OF THE NORMAL VOLUME OF THIS EXPORT BUSINESS, MOST OF ~~THE EXPORT BUSINESS~~ WHICH HAS BEEN CARRIED BY DUTCH SHIPS. ITALIAN SHIPS HAVE CARRIED MOST OF THE GERMAN COAL CONSIGNED TO ITALY.

STOPPAGE OF RHINE TRAFFIC AS THE RESULT OF ICE ~~AND~~ ~~THE STOPPAGE OF TRAFFIC~~ CONSEQUENT LACK OF QUAILIES FOR ~~LOADING~~ KEPT 20 ITALIAN SHIPS WAITING IN PORT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS FOR CARGOES. WITH ~~RENEWED~~ COAL AGAIN MOVING DOWN THE RHINE, DAILY SAILINGS WERE RESUMED ONLY LAST WEEK.

FROM JAN. 1 TO 16, BEFORE NAVIGATION ON THE RHINE WAS

SUSPENDED, 23 ITALIAN SHIPS CLEARED WITH 160,000 TONS OF COAL.

EXPORT OF GERMAN COAL THROUGH ROTTERDAM IN 1938

TOTALED 10,500,000 TONS, OF WHICH 4,000,000 WENT TO ITALY. THE TOTAL ~~NUMBER~~ DROPPED TO 7,100,000 TONS IN 1939, OF WHICH 3,340,000

WENT TO ITALY, BUT DURING THE LAST FOUR MONTHS SHIPMENTS TO ITALY HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY ON A PAR WITH THE SAME PERIOD IN 1938.

Add - Rotterdam - March 1 -

POLICE SAID THAT A SMALL RADIO OF EXCELLENT DESIGN

HAD BEEN FOUND CONCEALED IN A COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR SCHIEDROEK, ROTTERDAM SUBURB. ~~AND~~ WEATHER MESSAGES HAD BEEN TRANSMITTED

DAILY IN CODE, ~~THE OFFICIALS SAID~~

THE HOLLANDER IDENTIFIED AS ~~R. B.~~ WAS ARRESTED IN

THE HOUSE.

MAR 2 1940

ROTTERDAM POLICE CONDUCTED AN INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION

LEADING TO THE ARRESTS, AND INDICATED THAT THE PRINCIPALS IN

THE CASE HAD NOT YET BEEN APPREHENDED.

UNDER A LAW ENACTED LAST SEPTEMBER TO PUNISH

INFRACTIONS OF NEUTRALITY A SIX YEAR PRISON SENTENCE MAY BE

IMPOSED FOR POSSESSION OF SECRET RADIO APPARATUS.